

Austria	..... 8 S.	Lebanon	..... 90 P.
Belgium	..... 14 B.F.	Luxembourg	..... 14 L.F.
Denmark	..... 2.5 D.	Norway	..... 1 N.
France	..... 1.0 F.	Portugal	..... 2.5 P.
Germany	..... 1.0 G.	Spain	..... 1.0 S.
Greece	..... 1.0 G.	Sweden	..... 1.0 S.
Great Britain	..... 1.0 G.	Switzerland	..... 1.0 S.
India	..... 1.0 I.	Turkey	..... 1.0 T.
Italy	..... 1.0 I.	U.S. Military	..... 50.0
Japan	..... 1.0 J.	Yugoslavia	..... 5.0
Korea	..... 1.0 K.		

## Pentagon Papers: Court Is Told of Spying on Kosygin

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—The British government concealed an American agent at Chequers during top secret negotiations to end the Vietnam war between former Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin in 1967, it was stated in the "Pentagon Papers" trial here today.

The British also intercepted a private telephone call between Mr. Kosygin and Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow, the court was told.

The story of the Chequers summit emerged as four volumes of the papers known as the "Negotiation Volumes," were made public for the first time during the trial of researcher Daniel Ellsberg, 41, and a fellow worker at the Rand Institute, Anthony Russo.

Brig. Gen. Paul Gorman, testifying on the effect that the leaking of the papers had, said: "This is documentary evidence from a high-level American source that the British operated throughout that summit meeting hand in glove with the United States to the extent that Mr. Cooper (the agent) sat in a back room and worked on the drafts that were submitted to the co-chairman."

Gen. Gorman identified Mr. Cooper as "Chester Cooper, a United States official."

Mr. Cooper, at the time, was assistant to W. Averell Harriman, then President Lyndon B. Johnson's Vietnam peace negotiator.

Identifying the room occupied by Mr. Cooper, prosecutor David Nissen said it was a room "graced by Lady Mary Grey in 1655."

Gen. Gorman said: "The information that telephone calls between top officials of the Soviet Union had been intercepted could, in 1969, have led to change of communications procedures which would deny the British access to similar information."

He said the intercepted telephone call was between Mr. Kosygin and Mr. Brezhnev.

Then "Pentagon Papers" quoted Mr. Kosygin as saying: "There is a great possibility of achieving the aim if the Vietnamese will understand the present situation that we have passed to them and that they will have to decide. All they need to do is to give a confidential declaration."

The "Negotiation Volumes" were part of the 18-volume study Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo are accused of stealing from the Rand Corporation in 1969 and having published. They are charged with theft, conspiracy and violations of the Espionage Act.

Mr. Ellsberg has admitted leaking the volumes but said he held back the four "Negotiation Volumes" because of the effect their release might have had on peace contacts.

## Testimony on Mitchell Stans Is Opened to Watergate Jury

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Judge John J. Sirica, ruling that the Watergate trial jury had heard important testimony in its absence today, read the testimony of former Attorney General John J. Mitchell and former Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans had spent outlays allegedly spent in Republican spying on Democrats.

Mr. Mitchell was at the time—spring director of President Nixon's reelection campaign and Stans was its finance chairman.

The jurist said that after viewing transcripts of the testimony, elicited when the judge recited questioned Hugh W. Sloan Jr. last Tuesday after seeing the jurors, he decided at "most of it is important and the jury should hear it."

Judge Sirica said today that testimony by Mr. Stans, who was a member of the Nixon campaign committee, should have been elicited by the government prosecutor after the jury returned to the courtroom.

When a defense attorney objected to introducing the testimony today, the jurist said: "I reserve my judgment as a federal judge and chief judge of the court to decide the matter."

The jurist added that he does care about the possibility of Appeals Court reversal and the attorney for defendant Gordon Liddy: "Your client is smiling and I don't care what he thinks either."

Recall Permitted

Judge Sirica then gave the prosecution the right to recall Mr. Sloan to the witness stand.

Mr. Liddy's lawyer, Peter F. Broun, said: "I respectfully ask for a mistrial."

The judge responded: "Your objection will be denied."

In the presence of the jury, Mr. Sloan said Tuesday that he gave Mr. Liddy, legal counsel the finance committee, \$199,000 the direction of Jeb Magruder, deputy director of the Nixon campaign.

On Tuesday, after the jury had heard Judge Sirica asked Mr. Sloan to know what the money went to, and Mr. Sloan replied: "I have no idea."

The judge asked the witness, an exchange he read to the jury today: "You didn't question

## Arab Ministers Meet in Cairo

CAIRO, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Four foreign and defense ministers from 13 nations will meet tomorrow to discuss possible reconciliation of the eastern front against Israel.

The ministers will also debate whether to hold a full Arab summit in Cairo soon.

# Rogers in Paris to Sign Pact, Calls For Reconciliation by All

## First POW Releases Expected by Feb. 10

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—North Vietnam is expected to release American prisoners of war in groups of about 100 starting around Feb. 10, according to State Department officials.

The Defense Department, meanwhile, has placed on alert an elaborate medical airlift operation that is waiting for a pre-arranged message from the Pentagon command post—"We have a homecoming"—to swing into action and start flying the prisoners home.

The start of the prisoner release must await the formal signature of the peace agreement in Paris tomorrow and the subsequent creation of the joint military and International Control Commission teams that will oversee prisoner exchanges.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said today that at least some American prisoners would be back in the United States before Feb. 11. Appearing on a TV interview show, Mr. Laird said that Project Homecoming would start "this next week."

"In the first group," in the first 15 days of the agreement, "we would expect over 100 [POWs]," Mr. Laird said.

Asked whether any would be home before the end of the first 15-day period, he replied, "There will be some home sooner than that."

The key factor governing the rate at which North Vietnam releases the prisoners, in the opinion of American officials, probably will be the rate at which the United States withdraws its remaining 23,700 troops from South Vietnam. Under the agreement, all prisoners must be released, and all American troops withdrawn from South Vietnam within 60 days after the agreement is signed, or by March 28.

Simultaneous Action

The United States is not expected to withdraw its last troops until there is agreement on a roughly simultaneous release of the last prisoners of war.

In explaining the terms of the agreement at a news conference Wednesday, Henry A. Kissinger said he expected the prisoner releases and troop withdrawals to take place "in roughly equal increments."

Although he gave no information on the planned rate of withdrawal, the President's adviser on national security affairs said he expected North Vietnam to release its prisoners "in roughly equal increments" at two week intervals, starting no later than 15 days after signature of the agreement.

Officials here saw an indication of a smooth prisoner exchange in North Vietnam's unexpected consent to have U.S. military planes land in Hanoi to pick up prisoners. That permission, it was learned, was granted on Tuesday, the day the agreement and the accompanying protocols were initiated in Paris.

The first step in the prisoner exchange will come tomorrow in Paris when the two sides will supply lists of prisoners. The Defense Department will not make public the list supplied by the Communist side until families have first been notified, including the families of those listed as missing in action.

The United States currently lists 587 prisoners—473 in North Vietnam, 108 in South Vietnam and six in Laos—plus another 1,335 men missing in action. In addition, the State Department believes that 51 American civilians have been captured in Indochina, principally in South Vietnam.

Shadow of Korea

Plans for Project Homecoming, more than five years in the making, have been greatly influenced, according to officials, by a desire not to repeat the mistakes and atmosphere of the prisoner repatriation following the Korean War.

The Korean War prisoners were (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



William P. Rogers (right) greeted by French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann Friday.

## Hails Chance to End Indochina's Suffering

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 26 (AP).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers arrived here tonight to sign the Vietnam peace agreement tomorrow and signal the convocation of an international conference on Vietnam to open in Paris within 30 days.

The last of four foreign ministers to arrive for the signing ceremony tomorrow, Mr. Rogers said that the agreement was an "unparalleled opportunity to put an end to the violence and the misery that has become a way of life for millions of people in Indochina."

He said that the violence can be ended there if the "parties abide faithfully by the agreement in a spirit of reconciliation and cooperation. The international community," he said, "stands ready to join in this effort."

Without naming Paris as the site of the international conference to guarantee the peace agreements, Mr. Rogers said: "Let us—the parties and the international community—strive together in full cooperation to achieve a generation of peace."

The peace agreement will be signed tomorrow by representatives of the United States, North Vietnam, the Republic of South Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. It stipulates that the international conference to be convened within 30 days shall include the four signatories plus China, France, the Soviet Union and Great Britain.

In addition, the four countries of the International Control Commission, Indonesia, Canada, Hungary and Poland, plus Kurt Waldheim, secretary-general of the United Nations, will participate.

Mr. Rogers said that with the signing of the treaty tomorrow and the beginning of the cease-fire tomorrow night, "the energies and talents of those who have suffered so much can be turned to the processes of building, educating and growing."

He added: "President Nixon, his administration and I am sure, the Congress of the United States are fully prepared to turn all of our efforts toward making peace work."

Mr. Rogers was met at Orly Airport by French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, who drove out to meet him following reports in the French press that the French Foreign Ministry planned a snub—a welcome by a lower-level official.

For reasons of protocol, Mr. Schumann was not obliged to meet Mr. Rogers, who was not coming here for an official visit to the French, but for an international ceremony. Mr. Schumann did not meet North Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh, who arrived here last night.

Observers felt that Mr. Schumann's gesture was an attempt to relax some of the tension that had built up between French and American officials during the peace negotiations, and to pave the way for the smooth functioning of the peace conference here.

At one point the Americans were angry enough over what they regarded as French partiality toward the Communists that they indicated they would never accept Paris as a site for the conference.

The mood now appears to have improved, and tomorrow Mr. Rogers will pay a visit to President Georges Pompidou.

Tomorrow morning, the four foreign ministers, Mr. Rogers, Saigon's Tran Van Lam, Hanoi's Mr. Trinh and Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh from the Provisional Revolutionary Government will meet in the Majestic Hotel to sign the lengthy agreement. Because of the Saigon regime's refusal to sign the same paper as the PRG, those two powers will sign on different pages.

In the afternoon, Mr. Rogers will meet again with the North Vietnamese to sign the same document. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## The Signing: A Complex Diplomatic Event

PARIS, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—A complex system has been devised for the signing of the Vietnam settlement here tomorrow so that the Saigon and Viet Cong parties do not come together officially.

At the center of the two signing ceremonies—a four-sided morning session and a special Washington-Hanoi afternoon one—will be the same enormous round table used for the weekly peace talks here for the past four years.

But for the morning ceremony, beginning at 1000 GMT, the 26-foot-wide table will be divided in half by two small rectangular tables set at opposite sides.

On one side will be U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers and Saigon Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam, who has warned that he will not sign a single piece of paper bestowing recognition on the Viet Cong's political arm, the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

They will sign the accord and three accompanying protocols, in English and Vietnamese, on their own.

On the other side will be North Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh and the Viet Cong's Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, who will sign further copies of the accord and protocols by themselves.

Seated at the rectangular tables will be the ambassadors in Paris of Canada, Hungary, Indonesia, and Poland—the four nations chosen to supervise the cease-fire—and officials from the host nation, France.

In the afternoon session, at 1445 GMT, the Americans and North Vietnamese will sit down alone at an undivided table to sign between themselves the four earlier documents and a fourth protocol dealing with the defusing of U.S. mines on North Vietnam's coast and waterways.

It will take 52 ministerial signatures to complete the treaty with Mr. Rogers and his (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Unilaterally Ends Offensive Operations

## Cambodia to Stop Fighting Sunday

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Cambodia will suspend all offensive operations against North Vietnamese and Cambodian Communist troops Sunday, a government spokesman said today.

The suspension will be announced in a national radio address by President Lon Nol during the course of the day and will go into effect immediately, according to Information Minister Kean Reth.

The exact hour of the suspension and the announcement are still to be decided by commanders of the country's five military regions.

The minister said the suspension will apply only to offensive operations. Government troops will continue to fight in order to defend themselves if attacked.

He said the purpose of the move is to allow the 23,000 North Vietnamese troops, which the government estimates to be on its territory, to withdraw.

Hanoi denies it has any troops in Cambodia and has not formally agreed to pull them out. But Marshall Lon Nol has said his government regards them as obliged to withdraw under the peace agreement to be signed in Paris tomorrow.

The United States and North Vietnam have agreed that all foreign troops must be withdrawn from Cambodia following the Vietnam cease-fire agreement. Cambodia's unilateral suspension will go into effect only a few hours after a formal cease-fire takes effect in Vietnam at 2400 GMT tomorrow.

The minister said the renunciation of offensive activities would not remain in force indefinitely if North Vietnamese or Cambodian Communist forces continued to attack.

He confirmed that Cambodia would ask the United States to continue its military aid program if the fighting continued and would even ask for renewed American air support if the North Vietnamese did not withdraw.

He said his government had the right to ask for this help under the 1954 Geneva accord which signatories of tomorrow's agreement will agree to respect.

As long as it lasts, the suspension will leave Cambodian Communist forces the only parties to the conflict here who have not renounced offensive operations.

Observers saw the suspension as an attempt to put the onus for a continued war on the Communists and justify any future continuation of American military support.

Marshal Lon Nol will not announce any new initiative toward peace talks between the warring (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Lon Nol

## After Vietnam Cease-Fire

## U.S. Might Resume Raids in Laos

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (WP).—The Pentagon today left open the possibility that U.S. planes might continue to bomb targets in Laos and Cambodia under certain conditions even after the cease-fire goes into effect in Vietnam tomorrow.

Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedman, asked about the prospects for such bombing, did not say that American planes could carry out such attacks. But he repeatedly declined to go beyond statements made Wednesday by presidential aide Henry A. Kissinger, which appeared to leave the future use of military force in Laos and Cambodia purposely vague at this time, while efforts to extend the Vietnam cease-fire to those two countries are going on.

The Pentagon's refusal to clarify the situation came as Laotian Premier Souvanna Phouma claimed he had assurances that U.S. bombing would continue if needed, but that he expected a cease-fire to be extended to Laos within about 15 days.

The U.S. Air Force will resume bombing Communist forces if they interpret the agreement in Laos, the premier said today.

Any violation would be grounds for asking American air power intervention, he said.

He said he was assured U.S. air support would continue after the cease-fire in Vietnam Sunday until a cease-fire in Laos.

Prince Souvanna said that de- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Souvanna Phouma

## Heavily Bombed Nam Dinh Begins to Savor Prospect of Peace

By Murray Marder

NAM DINH, North Vietnam, Jan. 26 (WP).—The people of North Vietnam began today to savor the tantalizing prospect of an end to the shooting.

On foot, on bicycles, on oxcarts, they began to pour out of evacuation areas in the countryside and headed back to their war-torn cities and towns. By midday, they crowded the roads leading into Nam Dinh, North Vietnam's third largest city, and proportionately the urban area that suffered the heaviest American air raid damage, according to officials here.

Nam Dinh is 60 miles southeast of Hanoi, the capital, and now not much of it remains. City officials say that "Johnson destroyed 68 percent of it" and "Nixon raised that figure to 70 percent."

Nam Dinh was once a city of 130,000. There is no accurate count of the current population as most of the residents who escaped the bombs took refuge in the homes of peasants or other residents in rural areas. This was the standard practice throughout North Vietnam when bombs were hitting populated industrial areas.

At the same time, residents who remained in the cities are traveling out to the countryside to visit families and relatives in greater numbers than at any time since last April, when the bombing of this area of North Vietnam resumed. This morning, the North Vietnamese radio proudly announced that "every railroad line leading everywhere is open—North, East, South and West—thanks to the great efforts of the railroad workers and cadres."

From War to Truce

With the special permission required for foreigners to travel, this reporter, with a guide, interpreter and driver, rode out of Hanoi at dawn to watch the hesitant transformation from war to the prospective cease-fire set for Sunday throughout Vietnam. The transformation is already in evidence in this area as a result of the halt in the American bombing.

A steam locomotive pulled 12 crowded passenger cars and a caboose out of Hanoi with civilians and green-uniformed soldiers smiling from the windows. A large red banner on the passenger section proclaimed "Salute to Our Great Victory." The victory theme is also emblazoned in rare red headlines on North Vietnam's two major newspapers, Nhan Dan and the army newspaper Quan Doi Nhan Dan.

Since Wednesday's announcement here of the initiating of the cease-fire in Paris there have been tears of emotion along with smiles. But as a Nam Dinh official said today, "Many elderly people are still cautious." The elders remember many crushed hopes for peace from the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s. All ages remember the hopes that leaped just last

month only to be battered by the record 12 days of American bombing before the last round of negotiations began.

There is still no sign of mass celebration, despite the banners proclaiming triumph. There are too many wounds, too much damage on both sides of the war, in the North and in the South, for that.

But the lunar new year celebration of Tet is ahead next week and that festival should be marked with the scheduled cease-fire, a Nhan Dan editorial advised the public. It will usher in "a new spring of peace, a spring full of hopes for a future of complete independence, complete freedom of our beloved fatherland," the newspaper said.

A rare visiting American pro-

duces a little traffic jam around him as the adults and children crowd around and ask the interpreter, "What nationality?" When they interpret the question, the comments are "Oh, an American for peace." It is assumed he is a member of a peace delegation, the only Americans that North Vietnamese are familiar with—except for captured pilots.

"Look at the faces," says city official Tran Hung, pointing to the Vietnamese crowding around the visitor or shopping for flowers or food to mark the Tet holiday: "The people are relaxed a bit. Showing the visitor the extensive damage, he adds: 'You will see we will build this town bigger and more beautiful than ever.'"

## Market Drops Again in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (UPI).—The price decline continued on the New York Stock Exchange today for the fifth consecutive session.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off more than 10 early in the session, falling below the 1,000-level that it broke through for the first time on Nov. 14. It later recovered some of the loss and closed at 1,003.54, down 1.05.

Details Page 9.



Instead of International Teams

# U.S. to Rely on Own Monitors During 60-Day Withdrawal

By Peter Braestrup and Michael Getler  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UPI).—The United States will be relying primarily on its own military observers, not the much-publicized international control teams, to monitor the Vietnam cease-fire in its early stages, Pentagon sources said yesterday.

This plan stems from the belief that the International Commission of Control and Supervision, made up of Canada, Indonesia, Hungary and Poland, cannot start functioning effectively until at least four weeks after its members' arrival.

"There will be a lot of confusion at the start," said a senior Army officer. In particular, organization and logistics for the four-nation teams will take time, it was said.

Under the Paris accords, all U.S. troops must be out of Vietnam within 60 days of the cease-fire. Thereafter, the Canadians

## Agnew Leaving For So. Vietnam, Other Asia Points

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Vice President Agnew will leave Sunday for South Vietnam and for visits to six other Asian countries, the White House announced today.

The purpose of the trip, said Ron Ziegler, the White House press secretary, is "to discuss postwar relations and to explain the continuing American role in Asia."

Mr. Agnew will also stress the United States' interest in "peace and self-determination for all the nations in Southeast Asia," he said.

The trip will last "something over a week," the press secretary said.

Traveling with Mr. Agnew will be staff aides of the National Security Council and members of his own staff.

Mr. Ziegler said Mr. Agnew will engage in "important substantive discussions" with the leaders of the seven countries. Besides South Vietnam they are Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia.

The order in which they will be visited was not announced, except that South Vietnam will be first.

In Vientiane, Laotian Premier Souvanna Phouma said today he expects Mr. Agnew there Feb. 5.

## Woodward Heads U.S. Group In 4-Power Cease-Fire Unit

By Sylvan Fox  
SAIGON, Jan. 26 (NYT).—Major Gen. Gilbert H. Woodward, a 55-year-old veteran of negotiations with the North Korean Communists, has been designated to command the United States delegation to the four-power joint military commission that will help supervise the coming Vietnam cease-fire, informed sources said today.

Gen. Woodward is currently chief of staff of the United States Military Assistance Command in Vietnam.

The military command would neither confirm nor deny reports from United States and South Vietnamese sources that Gen. Woodward will head the 59-member United States delegation to the four-party commission.

Gen. Woodward himself was unavailable for comment.

The commission, which will be headquartered in Saigon and have units stationed throughout South Vietnam, is scheduled to begin its operations as soon as the cease-fire goes into effect at 8 a.m. Sunday. The commission will be composed of military representatives of the United States, North Vietnam, the Republic of South Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (Viet Cong). Each delegation will be headed by a general.

South Vietnamese sources reported that the commanding general of the Saigon delegation to the commission will be Lt. Gen. Ngo Dzu, who was once accused by an American congressman of being one of the chief drug traffickers in South Vietnam and who was removed from his military command last May during the North Vietnamese spring offensive.

Observers noted that Gen. Dzu, who has never been close to President Nguyen Van Thieu, may have been appointed to the post to demonstrate Mr. Thieu's disdainful attitude toward the military commission and to avoid

E. German-Gambia Ties  
EAST BERLIN, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—East Germany and Gambia have established diplomatic relations at ambassador level, the news agency ADN reported today. A total of 67 countries now have diplomatic links with East Germany.

Gen. Woodward has been chief of staff in Vietnam since May 30, 1972.

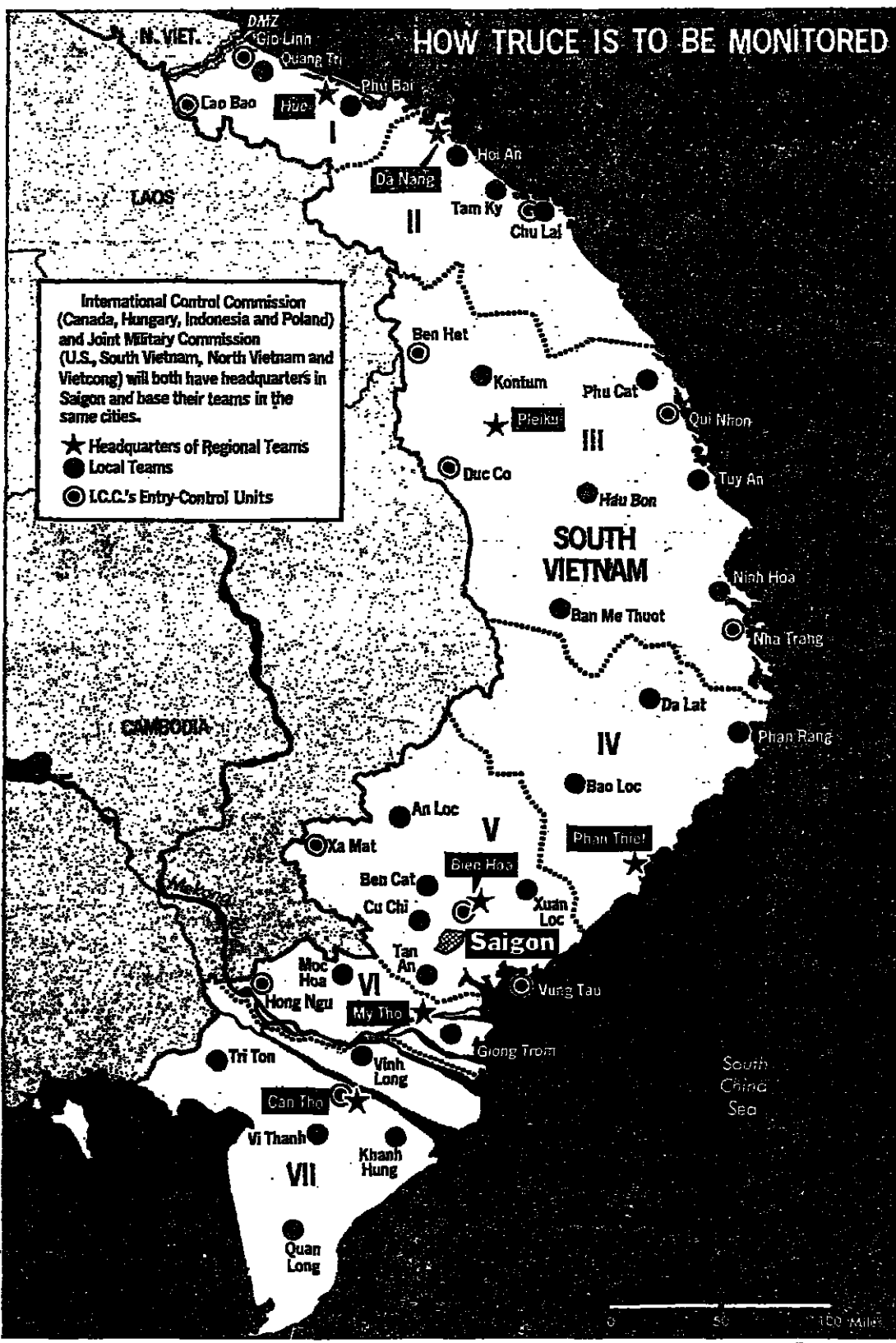
A graduate of West Point, he served in 1968 as senior member of the United Nations Command component of the Military Armistice Commission in Korea, representing the United Nations Command in discussions with the North Vietnamese Communists.

During this period he was the U.S. representative who successfully negotiated the release of the crew of the Pueblo in December, 1968. The American spy ship had been seized by North Korea and its crew held captive for 11 months.

Of Gen. Cong. title is known. He is reported by U.S. intelligence sources to be a native of Kien Hoa Province in the Mekong Delta region of South Vietnam, is believed to be in his mid-50s and until recently was understood to have been serving with the Viet Cong in Cambodia.

He is said to be one of the highest-ranking Southerners in the Viet Cong Army.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE FOR PEACE  
Sunday, January 28, 10:45 a.m.  
Festival To Deum of Thanksgiving.  
Communion Service of reconciliation and reconciliation.  
Mr. Heyward Isham, Peace Delegation.  
Donna Sturges L. Riddle, Peace Delegation.  
People of all nationalities and faiths invited.  
23 Ave. George-V. Metro: George-V-Alma.  
AMERICAN CATHEDRAL



## Rogers in Paris for Pact's Signing

(Continued from Page 1)  
The signing of the Vietnam peace agreement, this time on the same page.

The lingering distrust between the two South Vietnamese delegations has contributed to a widespread feeling of skepticism here despite the optimistic ring of many statements. Le Duc Tho, the man who with Henry Kissinger negotiated the main agreement, emphasized the main agreement, emphasizing the main agreement, emphasizing the main agreement.

Mr. Rogers said tonight that his visit to Mr. Pompidou tomorrow before the signing would be to express Mr. Nixon's personal appreciation for the French government's hospitality during the negotiations.

"These have been long, difficult negotiations and we in the United States very much appreciate what the French government has done to make their success possible," he said. The statement was similar to that of Mr. Tho, who warmly thanked the French yesterday and today for their hospitality.

Meanwhile, the North Vietnamese announced today that military delegations from North Vietnam and the PRG will leave Paris immediately after the signing tomorrow for Saigon to join the

generally treated with suspicion by the military and cross-examined about their action while in captivity. Officials now emphasize that the underlying approach for interrogating homecoming Vietnam POWs is to handle them with dignity, respect and understanding through sensitive, individualized processing and care.

"Our ultimate goal," Dr. Roger E. Shields, the Pentagon official in charge of prisoner repatriation, explained in recent testimony before the House Armed Services Committee, "is to help the returnees confidently rejoin our society, his family and his chosen career as quickly and as easily as possible to resume a normal, healthy and productive life."

The personalized approach has been carried to the point that the Pentagon has arranged for individualized tailored uniforms for each of the returnees.

Indicative of the "welcome home" approach, officials said, is a decision not to hold the men to the letter of the Code of Conduct, the somewhat ambiguous

U.S. Ships Move To North Vietnam To Clear Mines  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Secretary of Defense Melvin S. Laird announced today that American warships were "moving on station at the present time" to begin "Operation End Sweep," the clearing of U.S. mines from Vietnamese waters.

The operation is scheduled to begin shortly after the signing of the peace agreement tomorrow night, but the defense secretary said before the clearing operations could begin, U.S. and North Vietnamese officials would meet to discuss the plan and exchange charts of the waters.

He also announced "Operation Countdown" for the complete withdrawal of the remaining 23,000 American troops in Vietnam.

He explained that the troops would be withdrawn on a daily basis with 11,000 to be pulled out within the first 30 days and the rest by the end of the 60 days as specified in the peace pact.

Newsman Expelled  
JAKARTA, Jan. 26 (UPI).—The Indonesian government has notified the Jakarta correspondent of Agence France-Press that he must leave the country by Tuesday. The AFP correspondent, Brian May, has been based here for the last four years. Government agencies declined to give any explanation.

U.S. TV Will Carry Signing of Accords  
NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP).—The major television networks will carry taped and live coverage of the signing of the Vietnam agreements tomorrow in Paris.

Since the signing of the four-power accord will occur at an early hour, it will be taped. The tape will be shown on mid-morning programs, which will include live satellite coverage of the signing of the two-power pact.

## Two More GIs Killed

# Vietnam War Nearing Its End In Flurry of Savage Fighting

By Jack Foise  
SAIGON, Jan. 26.—With less than 24 hours before a cease-fire, the Vietnam war was ending in a flurry of savage fighting.

With American aircraft still involved down to the last hours of combat, two American military men died on the next-to-last day. Thirteen others were wounded today, and 12 American civilians also were wounded.

Each side seemed eager to punish the other right down to the Sunday 8 a.m. local time (midnight GMT) cessation of hostilities.

There were 407 attacks against Communist targets within South Vietnam by American fighter-bombers on the next-to-last day. This was the busiest day of air operations over South Vietnam since last May 28. There were also 78 B-52 bombers aloft, carpet-bombing suspected Communist concentrations in South Vietnam.

The North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong were also hyperactive. The Saigon government asserted the Communists initiated the incidents today.

Attack in Saigon  
There was an attack within Saigon itself—a rarity these days. A terrorist fired a rocket grenade into a police substation about six miles from the city center. And the river port of Nha Be, six miles southeast of Saigon, was rocketed.

There was action the length of South Vietnam—from heavy fighting just below the Communist-occupied Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) to the delta, where at its southern tip, a terrorist exploded a bomb in the swamp-surrounded town of Ca Mau, killing a civilian.

In two battles near Quang Tri, near the DMZ, and in a third full-scale assault in the coastal plains south of Da Nang, the government claimed to have killed 181 Communists.

Saigon's troop loss today was put at 13 killed and 70 wounded. Nineteen civilians also died, and 55 were wounded.

American veterans of another cease-fire—in South Korea 19 years ago—replied that there was heavy shelling by both sides right up to the cease-fire hour. It seemed likely that the same "last day of hell" mentality is a part of North Vietnam strategy, for there was a near-high toll of 85 "attacks by fire"—shelling and mortaring. Even places which had been quiet for years were pounded, such as Vi Thanh, a provincial capital in the delta.

Shooting It All Up  
On the eve of a cease-fire, gunners prefer to shoot up all the ammunition they have. They don't want to have to backpedal somewhere after a cease-fire," an American intelligence officer said.

There also was speculation that some of the Communist action was intended to gain as many disputed areas as possible before the cease-fire. In theory, the cease-fire will end land-grabbing.

One of the Americans who died today—perhaps the last combat casualty of the war—was a Marine aircraft guard struck by rocket fragments. Nine other American military—six Marines and three airmen—were wounded in the same attack. Twelve American civilians were also wounded. They were mostly aircraft technicians helping maintain both

Lodge Charges Anti-War Outcry Delayed Peace  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Former U.S. Ambassador to Vietnam Henry Cabot Lodge said yesterday that domestic opposition to the war in 1969 is the main reason it took four more years to negotiate a peace in Vietnam.

Mr. Lodge said the North Vietnamese took advantage of anti-war protests and American sentiment against the fighting and upped their price for a negotiated settlement.

"One reason is that in 1969, American public opinion was opposed to the U.S. government. It cannot have a negotiating position if your public isn't back of you," he said. "And North Vietnam knew that this was the case, and they did everything they could to prolong this condition."

Mr. Lodge, as ambassador to the Paris peace talks in 1969, was questioned by Elizabeth Drew on her National Public Affairs Center for Television interview show.

He said because of heavy casualties suffered by American troops while he was ambassador, "public opinion did not support what the U.S. government was doing . . . and in a democracy the government cannot negotiate a settlement if it's not supported by the people."

And so the war went on, Mr. Lodge said, until President Nixon was able to withdraw American forces and reopen negotiations with Hanoi.

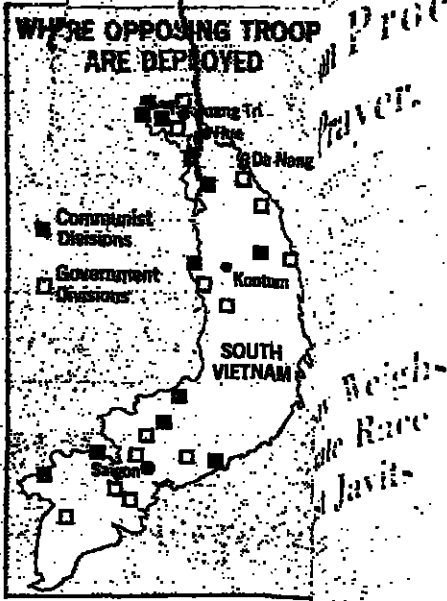
Hussein, Meir to U.S.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UPI).—King Hussein of Jordan will visit President Nixon on Feb. 6, the White House said today. He will be meeting with Secretary of State William F. Rogers and other U.S. officials. Israeli Premier Golda Meir will call on Mr. Nixon March 1. Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said.

Drug Habit Said To Be Spreading Through Belgium  
BRUSSELS, Jan. 26 (AP).—Belgian state police said today that the drug-taking habit had spread throughout the country. They said the average drug user is 18 years old.

The police reported that 549 persons had been arrested for drug traffic or use last year against 309 in 1971. Of these, 278 were foreigners including 41 Moroccans, 33 Americans and 36 Frenchmen. The population of Belgium is 9.8 million.

State police seized a total of 217 kilos of hashish, 28 kilos of marijuana, 12 kilos of opium, 814 LSD shots, and other drugs last year.

The state police said they believed that repression would boost the use of drugs and they had thus engaged in a preventive policy.



## Kissinger Goes to Congress To Endorse the Peace Accord

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's peace negotiator, reassured members of Congress today about the Vietnam peace agreement, due to take effect tomorrow.

It was the first time that Mr. Kissinger had officially visited Congress to give a full-scale briefing on Vietnam although he

had previously met smaller groups of senators and members of House privately, on an informal basis.

The White House until now invoked the controversial executive privilege to prevent Kissinger from formally testifying before congressional committees.

Under the doctrine, a president's advisers are not subject to congressional interrogation on the grounds that it might impinge on the confidential relationship between the president and his advisers and might hinder the executive operations.

Mr. Kissinger agreed to let Kissinger brief members of Senate and then members of House today.

As the closed meetings place, a new debate started Capitol Hill over attempts to limit future U.S. fighting in Vietnam.

Senators Frank Church, Idaho, and Clifford P. Case, N.J., introduced a bill to prohibit involvement of U.S. armed forces in "in or over" the off the shores of North and South Vietnam, Laos, or Cambodia without prior, specific authorization by Congress.

The bill would thus prohibit bombing of the Ho Chi Minh Trail, which the North Vietnamese have used for the supply of supplies and men to the Lao into South Vietnam.

The bill would take effect only after the signing of a peace agreement. The bill was introduced by Sen. Church, who said that Nixon described the peace "fragile" when he gave a personal briefing to a group of senators.

The senators said that the peace agreement broke down the question of another U.S. intervention should be decided by Congress, which under the Constitution has the right to declare war.

A key administration spokesman said the bill would not touch off a brief debate by charging that the bill might undermine the peace agreement.

"It would be foolish for Congress to pass a bill of this kind and to say to North Vietnam you can disregard and ignore agreement with the assurance advance that you can disregard it with impunity," Sen. Church said.

Sen. Griffin, who was believed to be speaking for the House, said in his own attack that the agreement's terms "may depend on whether the other parties to the agreement observe it."

Sen. Case reiterated that an agreement depended upon suggestion that the United States might resume military operations "it is more fragile than it is the President had in mind."

After the Kissinger brief, Senate Democratic leader Mansfield, of Montana, said he did not think the administration anticipated having to end the conflict.

Mr. Kissinger gave a brief say in any massive aid program to help reconstruct North Vietnam. He gave the assurance in private at a closed session with senators, as some conservatives expressed unhappiness at spending large sums of money to help Hanoi.

## Nol Orders A Unilateral Cease-Fire

(Continued from Page 1)  
Cambodian parties Sunday along with the military standoff.

The ousted head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, whose Peking-based exile government claims allegiance of the Communists, last week reiterated his rejection of a cease-fire or negotiations with Phnom Penh.

Positions Isolated  
Meanwhile, unidentified Communist forces have attacked and isolated the Cambodian government's two biggest positions on the east bank of the Mekong River opposite Phnom Penh, the military command announced today.

The command said reinforcements were trying to reach the battle area, about 11 miles upstream from the northern outskirts of the capital.

Nine government troops in a relief column were wounded in a clash this morning while 25 opposing troops were abandoned dead on the field, a command spokesman said.

But he gave no details about the attacks on the two positions at the district town of Prek Tameak and nearby Fresh Prasap village.

'Vested Interests' Said To Rebel in Pakistan  
RAWALPINDI, Jan. 26 (AP).—The governor of Baluchistan Province, Ghous Vizingo, said today that fighting has broken out between "vested interests" and the armed forces in an area adjoining Karachi.

The "vested interests" he added, consist of persons affected by the nationalization of coal mines and the reappointment of land in the Lasbela District.

The number of casualties since fighting started yesterday is not known, he said, adding that his government is "fully capable" of dealing with the situation.

WEATHER	
ALABAMA	0 45 Fair
ALASKA	12 45 Fair
ARIZONA	3 45 Clear
ARKANSAS	45 45 Clear
CALIFORNIA	12 45 Fair
COLORADO	12 45 Fair
CONNECTICUT	12 45 Fair
DELAWARE	12 45 Fair
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12 45 Fair
FLORIDA	12 45 Fair
GEORGIA	12 45 Fair
ILLINOIS	12 45 Fair
INDIANA	12 45 Fair
IOWA	12 45 Fair
KANSAS	12 45 Fair
KENTUCKY	12 45 Fair
LOUISIANA	12 45 Fair
MAINE	12 45 Fair
MARYLAND	12 45 Fair
MASSACHUSETTS	12 45 Fair
MICHIGAN	12 45 Fair
MINNESOTA	12 45 Fair
MISSISSIPPI	12 45 Fair
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MONTANA	12 45 Fair
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NEW HAMPSHIRE	12 45 Fair
NEW JERSEY	12 45 Fair
NEW MEXICO	12 45 Fair
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PENNSYLVANIA	12 45 Fair
RHODE ISLAND	12 45 Fair
SOUTH CAROLINA	12 45 Fair
SOUTH DAKOTA	12 45 Fair
TENNESSEE	12 45 Fair
TEXAS	12 45 Fair
UTAH	12 45 Fair
Vermont	12 45 Fair
VIRGINIA	12 45 Fair
WASHINGTON	12 45 Fair
WEST VIRGINIA	12 45 Fair
WISCONSIN	12 45 Fair
WYOMING	12 45 Fair



## Request of Congress

## Nixon Proclaims a Day of Prayer, Thanksgiving

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Jan. 26 (AP)—President Nixon today proclaimed "A National Day of Prayer and Thanksgiving" to be observed on Jan. 27, 1973, at 7 p.m. EST (8 p.m. GMT) tomorrow.

Mr. Nixon called on the American people to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

## Lindsay Weighs Senate Race

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (NYT)—Mayor John V. Lindsay is seriously considering running for the United States Senate next year against the Republican incumbent, Jacob K. Javits.

Although the mayor has declined to comment on the matter, Lindsay's political intimates say he has discussed this plan.

Lindsay said today that he could draw national issues from the state floor, that he has always been interested in foreign affairs, and that he began his political career in Congress as a representative from the so-called Silk Stocking district of Manhattan.

As part of his strategy, the mayor has made inquiries in the Senate about where it would be in such a Senate race.

The party supported Sen. Lindsay in 1968, and Lindsay lost the Liberal line in 1969 when he lost the Republican primary to State Sen. John J. Marchi.

The mayor, however, is keeping his options open to run for reelection this year or to campaign for governor next year. He is convinced that if he runs for mayor, even if he wins, he cannot run for senator or governor next year.

Violations Cost Nixon Finance Committee \$8,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Finance Committee to Repeal the President was fined \$8,000 today for illegally spending money during last year's presidential campaign.

U.S. District Court Judge George L. Hart Jr. gave the maximum fine to President Nixon's finance committee after Kenneth W. Harrison, attorney for the committee, entered a plea of nolo contendere, which means neither guilty nor innocent.

Judge Hart fined the committee \$8,000 for each of the eight counts of the criminal information.

The Justice Department filed the information against the finance committee Jan. 11, charging that the panel, through treasurer Hugh P. Sloan, gave legal counsel G. Gordon Liddy cash sums in the amount of \$12,000, \$13,000 and \$5,300, for a total of \$29,300, without a receipt.

The committee was charged with failing to report those expenditures to the General Accounting Office.

10,000 March in Rome Protest

ROME, Jan. 26 (AP)—Thousands of demonstrators marched in protest against alleged police violence in Rome and other cities today for the second day in a row.

Over 10,000 persons, mostly students and professors, marched in downtown Rome for several hours in the morning from the Colosseum to the Ministry of Education, across the Tiber. Traffic was snarled, but no disorders were reported.

Several thousand students also staged a demonstration in Mestre on the outskirts across the Adriatic from Venice. They joined with some 2,000 metal workers who were on strike demanding a new national contract.

Some POWs Have Built Up Large Sums Due in Back Pay

By Ed Meagher

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 26—A number of the American prisoners of war probably have been receiving relatively well off, financially, in enemy hands.

Some bachelor officer POWs reportedly could return to \$100,000 or more "left up in their pay account."

But a Department of Defense official recently observed that "no matter how much these poor boys get, it won't be nearly enough."

Pentagon spokesmen discussed the POWs' pay situation in general terms and also outlined some hypothetical individual POW pay accounts.

Full base pay and allowances continue for each POW throughout incarceration, of course, but the POWs have other things to think for.

Officer POWs are given a \$500 monthly "allowance" on income tax. Warrant officers and enlisted POWs are exempted completely.

Bank Account

Accrued pay, less allotments, of POWs is put into the uniformed services savings deposit program, which pays 10 percent interest, compounded quarterly, with no limit to the size of an account.

All officers continue to receive flight pay, which varies according to rank. The flight pay of

can people "to observe this moment with appropriate ceremonies and activities."

The President signed the proclamation in response to a request by Congress.

The proclamation said in part: "A long and trying ordeal for America has ended. Our nation has achieved its goal for peace with honor in Vietnam."

"Grateful Prayer"

"As a people with a deep and abiding faith, we know that no great work can be accomplished without the aid and inspiration of almighty God. No time can be more fitting for grateful prayer and meditation than the opening moment of the peace we have achieved with His help."

"Now therefore I, Richard Nixon, President of the United States, do hereby designate 7 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, Jan. 27, 1973, as a national moment of prayer and thanksgiving; and the 24-hour period beginning then as a national day of prayer and thanksgiving."

I urge all men and women of good will to join the prayerful hope that this moment marks not only the end of the war in Vietnam but the beginning of a new era of world peace and understanding for all mankind. I authorize the flying of the American flag at the appointed hour, and I call on all the people of the United States to observe this moment with appropriate ceremonies and activities."

The request for the proclamation came in a resolution presented in the Senate by Sen. Robert P. Griffin, R. Mich., on behalf of the Democratic and Republican leadership of the Senate.

It was passed by the Senate and then the House.

'Americans Rejoice'

Despite differences on U.S. policy in Vietnam in past years, Sen. Griffin said, "all Americans rejoice" at achievement of a peace agreement and a cease-fire.

Meanwhile, Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the Senate GOP leader, proposed that the nation's churches ring their bells to mark the start of the cease-fire.

"The church is our foundation, and our nation must be brought together," Sen. Scott said in a statement. He also urged all Americans to turn on porch lights to mark the occasion.

An eternal "flame of hope" atop a 10-foot concrete pillar will be dedicated at the Albuquerque, N.M., International Airport in honor of prisoners of war and men missing or killed in Vietnam.

Tomorrow will be a "Special Day of Celebration and Prayer" in Lorain, Ohio, and "Paris Bells for Peace Day" in Paris, France, where bells will ring in the true.

American Legion Parade

A parade marking the end of the war is being sponsored in Tall City, Ind., by the local American Legion post. Offerings at a "thanksgiving" service in Midland, Mich., will be sent to rebuild Bach Mai Hospital in Hanoi.

At least 13 radio stations in the Philadelphia area plan to ring bells over the air for 12 minutes beginning at midnight GMT.

Crawfordsville, Ind., residents have been asked to fly flags and sound their porch lights to mark the occasion.

The Maryland Council of Churches has urged that all churches in the state be open at midnight GMT for those who wish to pray.

Gov. John West of South Carolina asked citizens of his state to join him in a minute of silent prayer of thanks for peace and suggested that bells be rung for five minutes.

Firearms will sound 10 times in Rowley, Mass., and in six southeastern New Hampshire towns nearby.

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Lyndon Baines Johnson, the 36th President of the United States, being laid to rest Thursday beneath giant oak trees in the Johnson family cemetery on the LBJ ranch. He was buried next to his mother and father.

## Texas Ranch Is Johnson's Final Resting Place

By Roy Reed

STONEWALL, Texas, Jan. 26 (NYT)—Lyndon Baines Johnson was buried yesterday in a country graveyard on the northern bank of the Pedernales river. His coffin was lowered into the earth under an aged, twisted oak tree to the graves of his mother and father on the former President's ranch.

His widow, Lady Bird, other family members and friends escorted the body home to Texas from Washington yesterday afternoon.

A final service, with former Gov. John B. Connally and the Rev. Billy Graham speaking, was held at the graveside yesterday afternoon, then carried by a hearse leading a motorcade 70 miles west to the Johnson family cemetery.

The Fifth Army Band from Fort Sam Houston at San Antonio, which played at the funeral of former President Harry S. Truman four weeks ago in Independence, Mo., began the Johnson graveside service by playing "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The Rev. Wunibald Schneider, whose little Roman Catholic church here was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Johnson on Sunday mornings, asked the invocation.

Mr. Connally, an old friend of the Johnsons and a former secretary of the Treasury under President Nixon, spoke briefly.

"It's fashionable among some to refer to Lyndon Johnson as a tragic figure," Mr. Connally said. "But I believe history will describe his presidency as tragic only in the sense that it began through tragedy, for his service to this nation and to the world and to the people he loved was not one of tragedy but one of triumph."

"It was a triumph for the poor, a triumph for the oppressed, a triumph for social justice and a triumph for mankind's never-ending quest for freedom."

Mr. Connally added: "Along this stream and under these trees he loved, he will now rest. He first saw light here. He last felt life here. May he now find peace here."

Mr. Graham, in his remarks, said that Mr. Johnson would "stand tall in the history books," adding: "His 36 years of public service kept him at the center of events that have shaped our destiny."

Today, Lady Bird Johnson, her two daughters and their husbands paid an 8 a.m. visit to the grave of the former President in near-freezing temperatures.

Security men at the scene said the daughters, Luci Nugent and Lynda Bird Robb, were in tears as Mrs. Jewell Malachuk, wife of the ranch foreman, and Liz Carpenter, Mrs. Johnson's press secretary during the White House years, Mrs. Johnson maintained the same dry-eyed composure which she had carried through three days of funeral ceremonies.

## Burial Beneath Oak on Riverbank Beside His Mother and Father

casual coming and going only days or hours before he was stricken Monday by a coronary thrombosis and died.

The body of the 36th President, which had lain in state at the library named for him in Austin on Tuesday, was flown to Washington Wednesday and lay in state in the Rotunda of the Capitol, where 40,000 persons filed past the coffin.

The body was flown from Washington to Bergstrom Air Force Base at Austin yesterday afternoon, then carried by a hearse leading a motorcade 70 miles west to the Johnson family cemetery.

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L. Patrick Gray III

## 'The Purpose... Is to Protect Society' FBI Head Puts Stress on Jail, Not Reform, at Crime Talks

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (WP)—Acting FBI director L. Patrick Gray called on criminal justice experts yesterday to put more stress on incarceration and less on rehabilitation of lawbreakers.

In a speech to the federally sponsored National Conference on Criminal Justice, Mr. Gray said rehabilitation efforts should be recognized as useful for some offenders but "a useless gesture" and a public danger for many hardened criminals.

"The real purpose of incarceration is to protect society," Mr. Gray said. If rehabilitation works, "let's rehabilitate. If not, let's incarcerate and protect society."

Mr. Gray's emphasis ran counter to the direction urged by a 22-member national advisory commission whose report is the basis for discussion at the three-day conference, which ends today.

The commission, headed by former Gov. Russell W. Peterson of Delaware, stressed alternatives to imprisonment, including police "screening out" of some criminal suspects and increased diversion of selected defendants to rehabilitation programs.

Calling incarceration "a miserable failure," the commission recommended more community-based vocational and readjustment programs for convicted felons and taking certain crimes out of the court system altogether.

Mr. Gray said the Federal Bureau of Investigation had not fully digested the 50-page report. But he said he expected that he would disagree with some of the commission's several hundred suggestions.

A wide range of views was expressed in assemblies and workshops by the 1,500 lawyers, judges and law enforcement officials meeting at the Washington Hilton.

Defending the diversion proposal was Stanley C. Van Ness, the public defender at Trenton, N.J. He said experiments in New York and Washington, conducted under severe limitations of court-house facilities and staff, gave hope that rehabilitation methods would reduce crime.

Mr. Van Ness said he agreed with the commission that an accused person should have no right to challenge a prosecutor's failure to include him in a rehabilitation program.

But the defense attorney said he disagreed with a commission

proposal to permit the victim of a crime to protest to a judge when a defendant has been offered dismissal of the charges against him in exchange for taking part in a rehabilitation program.

The commission's proposals are not official policy of the Justice Department, which is sponsoring the conference and the \$10 million, 18-month study of crime prevention goals.

The department's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration specifically disavowed any intention of imposing federal standards on state justice systems.

Interior Minister Mohammed Bakir Ahmed announced over Omdurman radio that security officials arrested a retired brigadier general and 11 non-commissioned officers and soldiers in Khartoum last night.

He identified the retired general as Brig. Gen. Abdel Rahman Mohammed Shannam.

"In a series of recent meetings, they were plotting to carry out a sabotage action aimed at assassinating the president of the republic and other high-ranking

civilian and military officials," Mr. Bakir Ahmed said.

He said the arrested military men would be put on trial when authorities completed an investigation. In the meantime, "security forces are hunting all elements connected with the plot," he said.

The government statement gave no hint about the motives of the plotters, or their political aims and connections.

But since Maj. Gen. Numeiri, 43, came to power in a bloodless military coup May 25, 1969, he has survived about a dozen attempts to assassinate him or overthrow his regime.

Last Oct. 21, Gen. Numeiri charged that Communists and Arab nationalists were active against his regime.

## 3 Racial Clashes Flare on Carrier In Sixth Fleet

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 26 (AP)—Three racial disturbances occurred during the past 10 days aboard the aircraft carrier Intrepid, operating with the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean.

Atlantic Fleet headquarters said here today.

A fleet spokesman said the incidents involved "small-group altercations with racial overtones" and apparently were touched off by a Jan. 18 argument aboard ship between a white petty officer and a black sailor.

The white petty officer was reduced in grade and fined by the Intrepid's captain, H. R. Barker, for striking the black sailor, the fleet spokesman said.

He said two white sailors were assaulted by seven black sailors following the Jan. 16 incident.

The seven blacks subsequently were brought before Capt. Barker, who dismissed three cases and confined four of the men to the ship for periods ranging from five to 30 days.

The third racial incident took place last Sunday when two small groups of blacks assaulted white sailors aboard the Intrepid in an apparently related incident, the spokesman said. The spokesman said the Sunday incident is under investigation.

But the main reason, the spokesman added, was because of salaries and higher costs of the new volunteer army. He said that spending for welfare, medical research and aid to education will be higher, on a percentage basis, than defense.

Of the total figure, Sen. Mansfield said some \$202 billion, or 74 percent of spending, is uncontrollable. That leaves about \$66 billion that can be controlled by Congress and Mr. Nixon, he said.

In Rough Balance

The new budget is expected to be in rough balance. A full employment budget is one that would be theoretically in balance if the economy were good enough to reduce the unemployment rate to 4 percent, the definition of full employment.

Since the economy is not quite that good, there is still a deficit, but the deficit is supposed to get

smaller as the economy reaches full employment. Such a deficit is not considered inflationary, Mr. Nixon's economists say.

In an action on employment yesterday, Mr. Nixon ordered a renewed federal effort to find jobs for Vietnam veterans.

Mr. Nixon signed an executive order strengthening directions that federal agencies and federal contractors and subcontractors list job openings with employment services.

For one thing, the President directed that the federal government must submit regular listings of suitable employment openings to state employment services or the U.S. Employment Service.

The Labor Department was ordered to gather information on the effect of the program and recommend other action if the effort is deemed inadequate.

Meanwhile, the Labor Department announced it will provide special job training and employment help to returning prisoners of war and servicemen missing in action who return.

"The war in Vietnam has ended, but the job of helping former POWs and MIAs has just begun," said Robert J. Brown, associate manpower administrator.

Reduced Deficit

The \$13 billion of red ink is a sharp reduction from the current financial year's \$25 billion projected deficit.

The White House announced that Mr. Nixon will make a radio address Sunday at 6 p.m. EST (2300 GMT) to discuss the new budget "and its impact on the nation's economy and economic stability."

Mr. Nixon's remarks have already been taped. Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said.

## With \$12 Billion Deficit

## Nixon Discloses 1974 Budget Will Total \$268.7 Billion

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—President Nixon told congressional leaders and a POW-family group today that his fiscal 1974 budget will total \$268.7 billion and carry a deficit of about \$12 billion.

And, although the budget will not go to Congress until Monday, the White House confirmed that it plans to dismantle the Office of Economic Opportunity as well as abolish a number of other agencies.

Mr. Nixon let the budget total slip as he talked to directors of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia.

"I'm in the midst of one of our more difficult meetings—the beginning of a new battle, the battle of the budget," Mr. Nixon told the group.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., emerged from a briefing at the White House and said the budget total would be \$268.7 billion with a deficit of \$13 billion. This would be an increase of approximately \$19 billion in spending over the current fiscal year, which ends June 30.

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A number of federal agencies are due for drastic cutbacks, or even elimination.

Budget Director Roy Ash told reporters at the White House today about the elimination of OEO. And Mr. Nixon proposed today the abolition of three organizations in his executive office.

In a message to Congress, he said the action would pare 380 jobs, with an estimated \$2 million in budget saving. Proposed for abolition were the Office of Emergency Preparedness, the Office of Science and Technology and the National Aeronautics and Space Council.

The White House said essential functions of the three agencies should be transferred "to line departments and agencies where they can be better performed."

Staff to Be Cut

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## Vietnam: A Time to Give Thanks

The Vietnam settlement announced by President Nixon and elaborated by Henry Kissinger marks the effective conclusion, surely all Americans agree to believe, of the most tiring passage in our history since the Civil War. It is a time for giving thanks. Those who have supported the effort of successive Presidents to serve the principles they believed to be at stake in Vietnam can hail Mr. Nixon for the success he now claims to have achieved. Those who did not judge the stakes to be worth or worthy of the effort waged in their behalf can rejoice that Mr. Nixon has brought at least the active combat part of the American involvement to an end. He has honored that substantial part of his larger pledge to "end the war" in four years. We are deeply grateful that he has.

The settlement, as announced, has these immensely significant aspects. It means no more Americans will be killed or maimed by Vietnamese, and no more Vietnamese by Americans. It means the prisoners and their families will shortly be reunited, though other families face the abyss of learning that their "missing" men are in fact lost. It means the quick and safe withdrawal of the 25,000 American military men still in South Vietnam, remnant of a force that once surpassed half a million.

Politically, the agreed pact accomplishes the essential breakthrough of turning back to the Vietnamese the responsibility and opportunity to work out the political future of South Vietnam for themselves. Mr. Nixon insists, Mr. Kissinger less dogmatically, that the North Vietnamese will not interfere. Regardless, we are more than satisfied that the time bought, the aid provided, the self-preparation made and the terms of the new pact do assure the people of South Vietnam the chance to determine their own future. There can be no doubt at all that the United States has given Saigon a full measure of dedication and assistance by any and all reasonable means. Plainly, the settlement registers Mr. Nixon's judgment that, finally, the United States has fulfilled its essential mission in Vietnam. Many other Americans feel that mission was accomplished years ago; some believe it should never have been taken up.

Lastly, in diplomatic terms, the settlement deliberately and prudently dilutes the American role and responsibility in the period ahead, creating instead a large and complex network of international roles and responsibilities: two-party commissions and four-party commissions, an international commission of control and supervision, an international conference to "guarantee peace in Indochina," international collaboration in the reconstruction of Indochina, international agreement involving "mutual restraint" among the principal arms suppliers. The more diffuse and complex this international network, the better: it is bound to help heal the physical and political wounds of Indochina, and, not least, to reduce the chance that any breakdown of the settlement would or could be regarded as one requiring an American response alone.

Indeed, this may be the major antidote to the danger inherent in Mr. Nixon's persistence in calling an unavoidably transitional political settlement, one virtually sure to usher in protracted political and guerrilla struggle, "peace with honor . . . a peace that lasts." By such an outlook and designation, Mr. Nixon tends to commit his own prestige

to the gratuitous and dangerous project of ensuring that the "peace" he has won will last. Precisely down that path lies the possibility of some degree of American reinvolvement, as unthinkable as that prospect may appear today.

After so divisive and destructive a war, it would be naive to expect the questions raised by it simply to fade away. For years, Americans will be debating the purpose of the war and its conduct and costs; the nature of the society and of the political process that gave support to it; and, on another level, whether Mr. Nixon could have gotten a better or adequate agreement in January 1969 or October 1972, and whether Hanoi or Saigon better used the period after October to prepare for the next phase of their struggle. We do not wish or attempt to answer these questions today. We offer the hope that the debate on them to come will be drained of the bitterness that has marked the period of the war.

"It is obvious," Henry Kissinger wisely observed at his briefing, "that a war that has lasted for 10 years will have many elements that cannot be completely satisfactory to all the parties concerned . . . it was always clear that a lasting peace could come about only if neither side sought to achieve everything that it wanted; indeed, that stability depended on the relative satisfaction and therefore on the relative dissatisfaction of all of the parties concerned. And therefore, it is also clear that whether this agreement brings a lasting peace or not depends not only on its provisions, but also on the spirit in which it is implemented."

It will be our challenge in the future to move the controversies that could not be settled by any one document from the level of military conflict to the level of positive human aspirations and to absorb the enormous talents and dedication of the people of Indochina in tasks of construction, rather than in tasks of destruction.

"Of course, the hatred will not rapidly disappear, and, of course, people who have fought for 25 years will not easily give up their objectives, but also people who have suffered for 25 years may at least come to know that they can achieve their realization by other and less brutal means."

For Americans at home, Kissinger concluded, "it should be clear by now that no one in this war has had a monopoly of anguish and that no one in these debates has had a monopoly of moral insight, and now that at last we have achieved an agreement in which the United States did not prescribe the political future to its allies, an agreement which should preserve the dignity and the self-respect of all of the parties, that together with healing the wounds in Indochina we can begin to heal the wounds in America."

There is a refreshing and—to be quite frank about it—unaccustomed restraint and realism in this appraisal of the outlook now for South Vietnam, to which we would wholeheartedly subscribe. Whatever one may think of the Nixon administration's Vietnam policies over the last four years, and whatever may be the real prospects for "peace" under the terms of this settlement, it is enough for today to rejoice that this country is moving free and clear, in the most important ways, from involvement in Indochina and from responsibility for its peoples' fate.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## India's Quarter Century

As the United States reassesses its global role after a decade of obsessive preoccupation with Southeast Asia, one of the many areas that deserve a fresh look is the Indian subcontinent, where the world's most populous democracy Friday uneasily celebrated its 25th anniversary as a republic.

The Nixon administration already has taken some steps to repair the damage caused by its ill-considered "tilt" toward Pakistan during the India-Pakistan war, which led to the independence of Bangladesh and the emergence of India as the dominant power on the subcontinent. Although economic aid to Pakistan's new civilian regime has been resumed, Washington so far has wisely refrained from reintroducing the military assistance to Islamabad that aggravated tensions on the subcontinent and poisoned relations with India for years.

Generous American contributions to the infant Bengali nation have helped ease the

bitterness of the Bengalis and to sustain the moderate regime of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Relations with India, however, continue to be cool and uncertain. The American economic assistance program which has played an important role in Indian development for two decades remains suspended.

India is not pressing for fresh handouts. The shock over Washington's attitude during the late hostilities has accelerated the determination of Indians to move quickly to self-sufficiency, a sentiment that will certainly find sympathetic support in the White House. But as India enters its second quarter-century, this nation of hundreds of millions of impoverished peasants still faces problems that may prove impossible to overcome without either outside help or the sacrifice of the free institutions that have been so successfully maintained through 25 difficult years.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Luck of President Amin

President Amin of Uganda may be lucky. Friendly Arab countries may put in men and money in the way that Israel did. The East Germans and Czechs usually rally round at times like this. In any case, the country has an abundance of food. But he may equally be unlucky. If Ugandans begin

to long for the days when machinery worked and the Asian shops were full, Amin's formula for African self-help may lose its appeal. If Amin has rocketed to popularity in states beyond his frontier, the rocket could quickly fall to earth after the shower of sparks.

—From the Guardian (London).

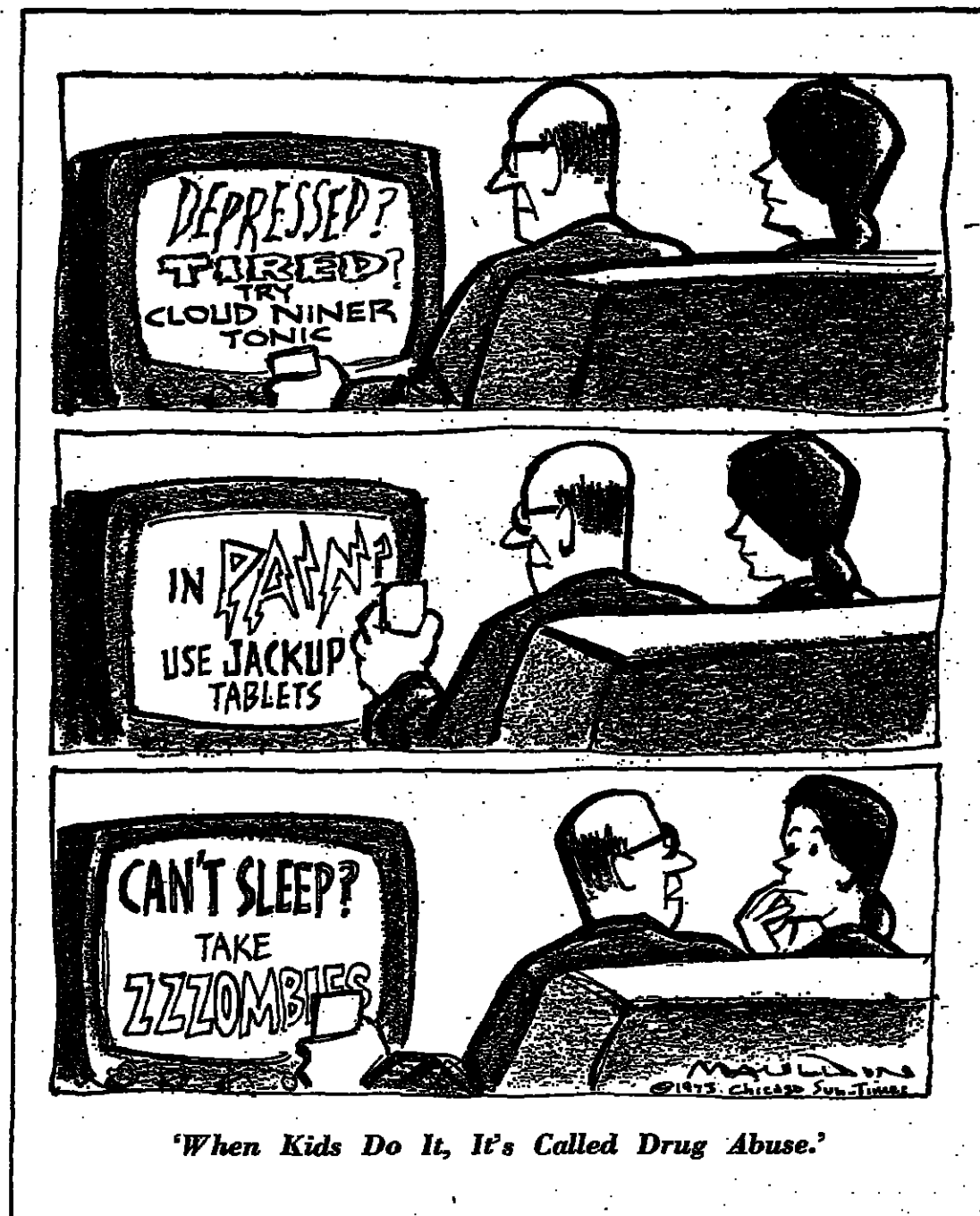
### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 27, 1898  
NEW YORK—Following the example of Germany and the United States in sending men-of-war to make friendly visits to Havana, a British warship, whose name is not given, arrived at the Cuban port this morning, and French ships are momentarily expected there. The situation remains unchanged and no excitement is visible either in Washington or Havana. An interesting note: The New York stock markets were especially strong yesterday and today.

#### Fifty Years Ago

January 27, 1923  
MILAN—Fifteen office girls in Rome who are losing their jobs as a result of the application of the Fascist policy of "work for men and the fire for women" have agreed to leave their desks if the government will supply the fire-side. "The men who take our jobs should marry us because we are losing our livelihood" is the ultimatum of the girls. And already there is a rush of able male candidates ready and willing to fulfill all of the necessary conditions.



## A Tribute to Television

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Every once in a while the common concerns, sorrows and ideals of the republic somehow cry out to be heard and understood, and it is then, if we watch and listen, that we understand and appreciate the power and possibilities of television as a unifying force in the nation.

These last three months illustrate the point. We have had an election that will carry the victorious President down to the 300th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence in 1976; the death of two Presidents of the United States; the bombing of Hanoi; the inauguration of President Nixon; the announcement of the cease-fire in Vietnam; and finally the burial ceremony of President Johnson in the hill country of Texas.

Somebody has to pay tribute to our colleagues in television, now under attack from so many other sources, for the job they have done in these last few historic weeks. For they have lifted us out of our private concerns, and given us a picture of human struggle and tragedy and yearnings of the nation.

#### Poet or Prophet

It takes a poet or a prophet to explain and describe in words the deaths of Truman and Johnson, the last of the former Presidents, and we can put it down on paper that the wives of four Presidents—Eisenhower, Truman, Kennedy and Johnson—are still with us.

But the television shows us Bess Truman walking in dignity with her daughter Margaret in the quiet streets of Independence, Mo. It shows us Lady Bird Johnson, that wonderful and wise woman, still smiling and holding her tribe together. And it shows us Mamie Eisenhower, on the arm of the President's lovely daughter Julie, wife of her own grandson, David Eisenhower. How could we possibly put all this into words? Here, in a flash on the screen, we see the fragility but continuity of human life, and the things that bind us together. The television can do this at great moments, when it is compelled to skip the ads, and it has seldom been more professional or sensitive than in these last few weeks.

The Associated Press flash on Lyndon Johnson's death came over the wires the other night right in the middle of the NBC's half-hour evening news program. John Chancellor, my next-door neighbor, who usually arranges these events when he's around, was away on a brief vacation, but Garrison Wiley, his plucky-butler, scarcely blinked, and then put on a 15-minute picture obituary of Johnson, as if he had known all along that President Johnson was dying.

#### News From TV

We are now told, and it is probably right, that most people in America take their news from the television, and that they complain in the process about Walter Cronkite, and Eric Sevareid, John Chancellor and David Brinkley, Howard K. Smith and Harry Reasoner. But these six men, who would be the first to insist that they are merely the front men for a vast network of reporters, cameramen, producers, technicians, and intelligent women, who organize their confusion, make a contribution to this country which even the most competitive newspapermen respect and even envy.

Television was very late in reporting the civil rights struggle in America, and the developing American tragedies in Vietnam.

Newspaper reporters like Ralph McGill in Atlanta, Harry Ashmore in Little Rock, and Claude Sitton in Raleigh, N.C., and many others were well ahead of the TV reporters at home. And Neil Sheehan, David Halberstam, Horst Fass of the Associated Press and many other ink wretches were reporting the impending tragedy in Vietnam long before the television reporters got on the scene.

But, such is the power of television, that it was not until Ed Murrow of CBS challenged Sen. Joe McCarthy of Wisconsin on the screen or until the television networks put their cameras on the racial demonstrations in the South, and on the battlefields and villages of Vietnam, that America really began to insist on civil and voting equality at home, and peace in Vietnam.

Nobody understands this power of television more than President Nixon and his principal aides. Most of the men closest to the President in the White House have been in or close to the advertising business.

They see men like Eric Sevareid, Walter Cronkite, Marvin Kalb, Roger Mudd, Martin Agronsky,

Edward P. Morgan and many others in television who have come out of the old skeptical newspaper tradition, as problems, if not enemies, who are somehow tearing down the old values.

#### More Effective

But that is not precisely the way it is. Television these last 10 or 12 weeks has just been reporting the news and, in the process, celebrating and dramatizing the old values more effectively with more people than the politicians or the press.

It has been doing what it always does best on great occasions: It has been recording the great scenes, at the graves in Independence, Mo., and Johnson City, Texas, in the Rotunda of the Capitol in Washington, and in the President's office at the end of the Vietnam war.

It would be hard to overestimate what television does for the nation at a time like this. Like all other institutions, it has its problems and its weaknesses, but at times of national decision, crisis or tragedy, it is magnificent—and so it has been for the last 10 or 12 weeks.

## The Last Tango

By Anthony Lewis

PARIS—The second Indochina war is ending as it began, in obscurity and contradiction. It is like a Pirandello play, confounding appearance and reality. But as in Pirandello, there is a profound theme to be found amid the confusion.

The incongruities are glaring. The very text of the "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam" is a diplomatic curiosity, a document that calls on the parties to settle the fundamental question now. It is an agreement to begin negotiating an agreement.

Le Duc Tho hailed the result as "a very great victory." Yet North Vietnam had abandoned, in the settlement, its long insistence on a negotiated end to the government of Nguyen Van Thieu in Saigon.

#### Unsatisfactory

Militarily, the end was at least as unsatisfactory for the United States. After all those years of punishing war, it was having to concede the presence of 145,000 North Vietnamese troops in the South—which is approximately 145,000 more than when the American intervention began.

President Nixon saw the agreement offered not as just a cease-fire but a chance for lasting peace, "peace with honor." But the man for whom he fought, Gen. Thieu, treated the accord with unconcealed contempt. A Thieu spokesman indicated that, in explicit contradiction of the agreed terms, Saigon would not agree to early elections, would not open the political process to anti-Thieu forces and would not allow movement between the two zones in the South—even to let refugees go home.

And so it is easy for anyone, critic or supporter of the war, to criticize the Paris agreement. But to do so because of its ironies and confusions is to miss the point that they were inevitable in any negotiated settlement that achieved the one fundamen-

tal aim shared by the principal opposing parties.

That aim was to get the United States out of the Vietnam war, and the Paris agreement has achieved it. No matter how many imperfections appear, the nearly five years of talks in Paris will have been amply justified in their result if that accomplishment sticks.

#### Withdrawal

Withdrawal has been essential to American society for many years, for reasons of the spirit that do not need to be argued any longer. They were manifesting the relief of both hawks and doves at the news from Paris.

Even if the worst happens and repression and guerrilla warfare flicker on in South Vietnam, the level of violence will be reduced by the end of the American role. The ordinary people of Vietnam will endure less destruction.

A last and certainly not least significant reason for welcoming the U.S. withdrawal is that it will free American diplomacy from its obsession with a peripheral interest. Prof. Ernest R. May of Harvard was surely right when he wrote for the Washington Star-News that future Americans will look back on this adventure with the same amazement that Frenchmen regard the intervention by Napoleon III in Mexico in the 1860s. There is more than enough of vital interest to the United States in its relations with its allies and its great-power competitors to occupy President Nixon and Henry Kissinger for the next four years.

At this fragile end of so much destruction that accomplished so little for anyone, it is worth recalling the far-sighted warning of one of the earliest and most committed critics of American intervention in Vietnam.

He spoke of American "illusions about the use of force" leading to "increasingly extensive escalation . . . increasingly censured by numerous peoples." He said

### The Strategies of War

## Behind the Cease-Fire

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—The Vietnam cease-fire was far more due to President Nixon's overall foreign policy, including his skillful exploitation of the Moscow-Peking schism, than to any sudden change, either on the battlefield or in the Communist Politburo of North Vietnam.

Whether the cease-fire now becomes a durable peace, as Mr. Nixon hopes, open to very large questions indeed. Not open to question, however, is that the President's four-year effort to convince an "honorably" exit for the United States was specifically made: a part—and only one part—of his global grand strategy.

Thus, the Nixon handling of Vietnam was in dramatic conflict with the late President Johnson's courageous but clumsy conduct of the war. In a burst of exuberance while visiting South Vietnam, Mr. Johnson talked of "nailing the coconuts on the wall." In contrast, Mr. Nixon from the start carefully limited the U.S. objective to a goal easily understood in Moscow and Peking: not the victory that the Johnson rhetoric seemed to glorify, but self-determination for South Vietnam.

#### Laird's Policy

Mr. Johnson's advisers, it is true, talked of "de-Americanizing" the war. But Mr. Nixon's men, particularly Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, went much further with an immediate start toward "Vietnamization." In countless ways, the Nixon men advertised their policy as one certain to eliminate U.S. participation in the war. With the first withdrawal of U.S. troops in 1969, the fear that the United States was in Asia to stay began to disappear in Moscow and Peking.

Coupled with this was the President's insistence of what he called a policy of "linkage"—his threat that the détente with the United States desired by both Moscow and Peking was out of the question without parallel progress toward an end of the war in Vietnam. That threat was pounded home by Henry A. Kissinger and other Nixon men on every conceivable occasion.

In the Soviet Union, it coincided with the most frightening economic problems at home and a desire to liquidate the results of World War II in Europe. In China, it coincided with a cataclysmic struggle for power between a faction headed by Premier Chou En-

lai, wanting détente with the United States out of fear of Moscow, and a pro-Soviet military faction headed by Lin Biao.

The quiet pressure on Hanoi to stop its military conquest of South Vietnam grew more insistent when the full impact of the President's "Nixon doctrine" reached the Communist capitals. The doctrine meant that Nixon accepted a new theory of ideological competition with Communism in Asia, Latin America and Africa, without American troops. Underneath this doctrine is the pledge of U.S. American nuclear umbrella as aid (military and economic)—but not U.S. troops.

#### Hanoi Pressed

There is no doubt that Moscow began to pressure Hanoi to end its invasion of South Vietnam a fashion that must have infuriated the Hanoi Politburo.

One example of this, not published until now: The Russian denied Hanoi all but the most primitive SAM-2 anti-aircraft missiles with an early-model C-Band electronic aiming device. At the same time, Moscow sent Egypt highly sophisticated S-Band SAM-2s plus the advanced SAM-3 and SAM-6.

While the President was building his political credibility with China and the Soviet Union, I was enforcing his military credibility with Hanoi—first in Cambodia and Laos, later by mining the ports of North Vietnam. A capture of these military C-Band SAM-2s plus the advanced SAM-3 and SAM-6.

The breakdown of negotiations in December further reinforced Mr. Nixon's credibility. To universal worldwide condemnation he unleashed his terrifying B-52 bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong. Again, Peking and Moscow stay quiet.

#### Risky

All this had its risks, but contrast of the overall strategy to the Johnson administration handling of the war as an isolated event was complete.

At minimum, it has produced a cease-fire with gains that St. George McGovern and the Democrats always thought impossible: release of American POWs with no strings attached; economic aid to Saigon with imposition of a coalition government and with President Thieu still standing. Whatever comes next, that is no small victory.

### Letters

#### Pollution Alarms

Within one week, two environmental alarms were sounded. First, workers near Venice were outfitted with gas masks for work out-of-doors (HT Jan. 11) after they began to drop from air pollution poisoning, though there were no reports that the companies responsible for the pollution have been ordered to clean up the air. Next, it seems that the river Meuse, in Belgium, is polluted with radioactivity so that people and towns have been warned not to take their drinking

water from it. Who's next? It takes a major environmental disaster to persuade people to make the sacrifices of convenience and comfort that are required in order to protect the environmentally sane. We must be wise enough to heed the warnings that have been given? We cannot live forever on credit from nature. Of these days she will demand payment.

CARL GOLDBERG  
Hamburg.

#### Shift of Power

The principles of democracy have been laid down in American Constitution. A government receives power from the consent of the people. But where are the alienable rights of the people by the people, for the people decide upon the fate and well of their country?

The fundamental principles of the Constitution have been simply overridden and been manipulated in order to shift the power of government from the legislative body to clique.

ELSA MEYER  
Ruvigliana, Switzerland.

#### Anti-Franglais

Be the hottest-up anti-Franglais campaign: Does this mean Buchwald's *Merci Domine* and *Kilometers Debout* will appear in French schoolbooks with early American history?

AL HICK  
St.-Valéry-en-Caux, France.

#### Neutral Sweden

It is remarkable how a "neutral" country like Sweden make condemnatory statements as it has about the United States (HT Jan. 11), guarantee official support for North Vietnam and still call itself "neutral." Perhaps a better term for its present position is hypocritical.

Leysin, Switzerland.



# Obituaries

## George Graff, 86, Wrote 'Irish Eyes Are Smiling'

STROUDSBURG, Pa., Jan. 26 (AP)—George Graff, 86, composer of the words to "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling," has died at a hospital in nearby East Stroudsburg.

Mr. Graff, who died Wednesday, had written more than 400 songs, but "Irish Eyes" was by far the most successful and earned him about \$10,000 a year in royalties until the time of his death.

Mr. Graff, who lived in Stroudsburg after retiring in 1955, admitted he had never been to Ireland, but he said he was once invited to join an Irish society.

Born in New York City of Dutch and German descent, Mr. Graff was living at his mother's home in 1912 when he wrote the song's lyrics. He and the late Ernest Ball had teamed up on several successful numbers. Mr. Ball wrote the music.

Mr. Graff said he used to like to wander into a New York tavern on St. Patrick's Day and listen to some sentimental Irish tenor quaver through a verse or two of "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling."

book today is "Abundant Living," sales of which are nearing the million mark. His early "Christ of the Indian Road" sold more than a million copies and was translated into a score of languages.

**Phin Choonhavan**  
BANGKOK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Field Marshal Phin Choonhavan, 53, former vice-premier and army commander-in-chief, died today of a heart ailment after being hospitalized for five days.

Marshal Phin, who staged a coup d'etat 25 years ago that gave the military the dominant role in Thai politics, served under the late Field Marshal Pibul Songgram during the 1947-57 period. Marshal Phin was ousted in a military coup in 1957 and Marshal Phin was forced to retire.

Marshal Phin's son, Brig. Gen. Chatchai Choonhavan, was recently appointed deputy foreign minister.

**Edward Weintal**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Edward (Teddy) Weintal, 72, a former correspondent for Newsweek magazine, died of a broken neck Wednesday after he was thrown from his horse in Rock Creek Park here.

Police said he was riding at the time with Italian Ambassador Egidio Ortona. Mr. Weintal had been a special consultant to Frank Shakespeare, director of the U.S. Information Agency, since 1959.

Mr. Weintal joined Newsweek in 1943. He served as diplomatic correspondent, chief European correspondent and contributing editor. He and columnist Charles Bartlett wrote "Facing the Brink: An Intimate Study of Crisis Diplomacy" in 1967.

**Mrs. Paul Claudel**  
BOURGON-JALLIEU, France, Jan. 26 (AP)—Mrs. Paul Claudel, 92, widow of the French poet and playwright who died in 1955, died today at her home at the Château de Brangues, south-east of Lyons.



**VOLCANIC CLOUD**—Heavy smoke rising above Icelandic Westman Islands in aerial view taken Thursday after another volcanic eruption on island of Heimay.

## Icelandic Island Shaken Anew by Volcano Eruptions

VESTMANNAYJAR, Westman Islands, Iceland, Jan. 26 (UPI)—New eruptions shook the island of Heimay today while rescue workers wearing gas masks fought to save the deserted town of Vestmannaeyjar.

Officials said the situation worsened today when the ground burst open in new places near the town—once the prosperous fishing capital of Iceland—and lava began to flow again.

The government ordered everyone not directly connected with the rescue work evacuated from the island and studied plans to bomb the volcano from the air. Police officials said U.S. military authorities at the Keflavik naval-air base outside Reykjavik would fly to Heimay to see if there is any chance to bomb the eastern crater of the volcano to divert its lava flow away from the town into the sea.

The radio told the few remaining islanders to stay indoors because of poisonous sulphur gas, and police, firemen and civil defense workers were issued gas masks.

The government, meeting in almost continuous session since the slumbering Heimgatli erupted Tuesday morning, turned down requests from most of the 5,500 evacuated islanders to go back and save their belongings.

American Air Force pilots today began an airlift of sheep from the island. Pilots of the U.S. defense force at Keflavik flew out 123 of the 700 sheep on the island in two C-47 Dakotas. The sheep were destined to be slaughtered.

Unofficial reports estimated that the disaster has already cost Iceland \$140 million.

## Two Men Wounded in Belfast, One in Suspected IRA Feud

BELFAST, Jan. 26 (UPI)—A gunman wounded two men outside a Belfast bar today in what police said appeared to be an Irish Republican Army feud.

Meanwhile, a Roman Catholic magistrate shot three months ago died, raising the tally to 13 in 3 1/2 years of Northern Ireland violence to 680.

Gunmen ambushed magistrate William Taunton, 46, in October as he dropped his two daughters off at their school in Belfast's Catholic Falls Road area.

In the same area, a man standing outside the Beehive Bar escaped death today when he spotted a gunman getting out of a car and ran, police said.

"He didn't wait to see what the man wanted—he just ran," a police spokesman said.

The gunman fired six shots, one grazing the head of his intended victim and another wounding a passerby in the leg. Police said the shooting appeared to be part of an internal IRA feud. They said the intended victim was a suspected IRA man recently released from internment.

Later, in another Falls Road area incident, a sniper fired on a British Army armored ambulance, wounding its driver in the thigh, the army said.

A bomb blast badly damaged the Hanuli Hotel, near Belfast's center, today. The bomb was set off by army experts nearly three hours after gunmen had entered it and warned everyone to leave.

An army spokesman said the experts were unable to defuse the bomb and it was too dangerous to move, so they set it off with a controlled charge.

The Hanuli is one of the city's hotels regularly used by newsmen covering the Ulster crisis.

Catholic crowds rioted in Belfast's Ardoyne district and in Portadown, 25 miles southwest of the capital, during the night and British troop reinforcements moved into Portadown early today to restore order.

The Ardoyne crowd stoned troops after an exchange of shots between soldiers and a gunman, the army said. Troops fired rubber bullets and used a water-

## Australia Plans New Anthem

CANBERRA, Jan. 26 (AP)—Australia is to have a new national anthem.

Prime Minister Gough Whitlam announced this in his Australia Day broadcast commemorating first settlement by the British governor in 1788.

Mr. Whitlam said "God Save the Queen" would be retained for use when the queen was present and when the occasion emphasized special links with the crown.

He said a competition would be held for compositions for the new anthem, which would be decided by popular vote.

## Oil Workers' Strike Settled In Belgium

**Industry Spokesman Cites Threat of 'Chaos'**

BRUSSELS, Jan. 26.—Top government, management and labor union representatives today reached agreement on a settlement of Belgium's 11-day oil workers' strike. Defense Minister Paul Vanden Boeynants said.

Gasoline stations, closed since the strike began, were ordered to open again this morning.

Things were returning to normal today, with traffic as heavy as ever, although some filling stations are expected to have to wait several days for supplies.

"The representatives of the organizations accepted the proposals. It was decided to resume work this morning," Mr. Vanden Boeynants, chairman of the Inner Cabinet for Economic Affairs, said.

We gave in because the chaos threatened to become too big," a spokesman for the oil industry said.

Under the agreement, thrashed out during several hours of negotiations, oil refining and distribution workers receive an immediate wage increase of six francs (15 cents) an hour with a further increase of 4.75 percent next year, a spokesman said.

Union leaders had sought seven francs (19 cents) and a 7 percent raise next year.

All the country's gas stations and many schools had been closed for six days. Heating fuel in public and private administrations was also running low. But what looked like the decisive factor in bringing the settlement was an employers' federation statement that most factories were running short of fuel and would have to lay off personnel.

**Skater Asks Asylum**

BIEL, Switzerland, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Razvan Scianu, 24, member of the Romanian national ice-hockey team, said today he was asking for political asylum in Switzerland.

## Baudouin Swears In Cabinet Including 3 Parties, 2 Women

BRUSSELS, Jan. 26 (UPI)—King Baudouin swore in Belgium's new three-party government of Socialist Premier Edmond Leburton at the Royal Palace today.

Mr. Leburton, his two vice-premiers, 19 other ministers and 14 secretaries of state took the oath of office 65 days after the previous Socialist-Christian cabinet of Premier Gaston Eyskens resigned.

The new government results from a coalition agreement approved by Socialist, Social Christian and Liberal party congresses last Sunday. It is Belgium's 21st postwar government and with its 36 members the largest the country ever had.

**First Socialist Since '58**

Mr. Leburton, 57, is the country's first Socialist premier since 1958. It is the first time two women have held government posts. There had been no women in Belgian governments in the last seven years.

One of the reasons for the large government was the creation of separate posts for Flemish and French-speakers (Walloons) in various departments. Apart from the two ministries that existed previously for Flemish and French culture, education and regional development, there are now ministries for Flemish, Walloon and Brussels affairs and separate secretaries of state for institutional reform and land management.

Disagreement over the application of a policy of greater autonomy for the Flemish and Walloon regions and the bilingual capital had brought down the previous government.

## Operation on Wallace Called Successful

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 26 (AP)—Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama underwent successful surgery without complications today and was in satisfactory condition, his surgeon said.

The 45-minute operation was designed to improve abdominal drainage, impaired by a bullet which injured his spinal cord in the assassination attempt last May. It was the sixth operation for Gov. Wallace since he was shot.

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# ART IN NEW YORK: Metropolitan Reveals Disposal of 5 More Paintings

By John L. Hess

NEW YORK (NYT)—A list of sales by the Metropolitan Museum of Art last year reveals the previously undisclosed disposal of five important paintings.

Further, it develops that the museum disposed of a group of six modern French masters at far less than their value, as appraised for the museum by a leading New York gallery.

Both disclosures emerge from an examination of documents provided to The New York Times in a modification of the institution's long-standing policy of secrecy on art dealings. The museum declined to reveal prices paid and obtained or to list works "deaccessioned" for sale but withdrawn from the market. It did,

however, accede to requests for a list of all objects disposed of in the last two years, and for the appraisals consulted in the disposal of the six French masters.

The list showed sales last year of 50 paintings from the bequest of the late Adelaide Milton de Groot, whose will requested that the Metropolitan give to other museums any pictures it did not want.

Of these, 45 had been previously reported in The Times. The five others were Renoir's "In the Garden in Cagnes," sold to the Newhouse Galleries, and three paintings by Max Beckmann, the late German expressionist, sold to Serge Sabarsky, the dealer.

Rose Newhouse of the Newhouse Galleries said his concern, invited along with other dealers to submit a sealed bid of the Renoir and the Boudin, had substantially topped the nearest bid and "sold the paintings privately at what we thought was a fair mark-up."

He declined to reveal the prices paid and obtained. But an undated appraisal by the museum estimated the Renoir alone at \$45,000 to \$50,000.

Mr. Sabarsky, a specialist in Beckmann, indicated that he had paid the museum its asking price, rather than submitting a

bid. He, too, declined to specify the price, but said he sold Beckmanns at \$30,000 to \$40,000 each.

One of the pictures, "Sleeping Woman," is on display in the Serge Sabarsky Gallery, 987 Madison Avenue, and featured in its handsome color catalogue.

The six French moderns—a Modigliani, two Juan Gris, a Bonnard, a Renoir and a Picasso—were given by the museum to the Marlborough Gallery in exchange for a steel sculpture by the late David Smith and a painting by Richard Diebenkorn.

Marlborough reported to the Smith estate that it had sold the sculpture for \$235,000, a record price. It priced the Diebenkorn at \$13,500, possibly a record as well. Thus its total price for the two works was \$248,500.

Thomas P. F. Hoving, the museum's director, and Theodore Rousseau, its curator in chief, told The Times last week that they had sought appraisals before disposing of the six French paintings.

In Mr. Hoving's absence abroad, Mr. Rousseau gave The Times what he described as three independent appraisals on Tuesday evening.

One, an undated, typewritten table, listed the valuations given by Henry Geldzahler, curator of contemporary arts. At a total of \$240,000, it was only \$1,500 above Marlborough's price.

Another also undated, was by Harold Diamond, a well-known private dealer who bought 34 Renoir de Groot paintings on a sealed bid. His estimate for five of the French paintings was \$193,000. A penciled notation in another hand said, "Including Renoir, \$208,000."

Reached by telephone yesterday, Mr. Diamond said he had not given the museum an appraisal but had in fact been invited about 18 months ago, to say what he would pay for the Picassos, the two Gris, the Modigliani and the Bonnard.

The third document was a memorandum by Mr. Rousseau, dated June 8, 1972. It said: "This afternoon Roland Baley [President of Knoedler Galleries] came to look at the paintings recommended for deaccessioning by the Department of Twentieth Century Art and appraised them as follows:

"BONNARD Nude"	\$55/60,000
"GRIS Le Gueillard"	40,000
"GRIS Harlequin"	40,000
"MODIGLIANI Red Head"	150,000
"PICASSO Still Life"	45,000

Penciled in the same hand as the others was the total, "Including Renoir—\$348,000-\$351,000."

Asked to explain the disparity between the Knoedler appraisal for the six paintings and the \$238,500 price put on the two

American works swapped for them, Mr. Rousseau replied: "Knoedler was not aware that there is a near version of the Modigliani."

He showed a photograph of a Modigliani sold at Sotheby's in London last June, the portrait of a redhead, Miss de Groot's Modigliani indeed showed a striking resemblance.

In such a case, Mr. Rousseau said, "you're afraid of a fake."

He repeated that the trade with Marlborough was a straight swap, with no money changing hands. "I like that kind of transaction," he explained. "It made it possible for the dealer to fudge his coming down in price."

"All of a sudden," he added ruefully, "you've got this Japanese buying. Consequently, [prices have risen sharply] we look as though we made a bad deal."

David McKee, a vice-president of Marlborough, which has heretofore been silent about the deal, telephoned The Times to explain. "At some time the Metropolitan has been anxious to acquire 'Becca,' one of the key works remaining in the Smith estate. They wanted the Smith and Diebenkorn and they didn't have the funds to pay for it and Marlborough volunteered to help. Whereupon Frank Lloyd [Principal figure in Marlborough] look-

ed at those paintings and was interested in acquiring them for an amount equivalent to the Smith and the Diebenkorn."

Although no money changed hands, he said, "it was two separate transactions."

Ira Lowe, lawyer and an executor of the Smith estate, commented later, "I reiterate that I intend to take whatever steps may be appropriate."

If the David Smith "Becca" was actually sold for merchandise worth more than the \$238,000 figure reported by Marlborough, another lawyer observed yesterday, then Mr. Lowe is obliged to seek to collect the true price. Mr. Lowe had agreed with this interpretation.

Learning what the pictures were worth on the market may be difficult, Mr. McKee said he thought they had gone to the Marlborough gallery in Zurich, a different corporation, and he did not know whether they had been sold.

Inquiry Opened  
NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT)—New York State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz has opened an inquiry into the legality and prudence of recent sales of paintings by the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Members of his staff have



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Thomas P.F. Hoving

called this week on art houses and the museum itself seeking previously undisclosed data. Prices involved in the transactions, it was learned yesterday, asked about this Mr. Lefkowitz said: "We're concerned primarily about whether the works of art that the museum is disposing of as reported in The New York Times, were held subject to restrictions against such disposition and if there were no restriction whether they were 'prudent and reasonable.'"

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7, avenue de Tivoli,  
1007 Lausanne - SWITZERLAND

مكتبة الشارقة







—1972-73—					—1972-73—					—1972-73—																	
High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in \$	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge	High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in \$	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge	High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in \$	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge	
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## EC Unit Drafts Plan to Help Fight Inflation

RUSSELS, Jan. 26 (AP-DJ).—Common Market commission drew up a three-part package of inflation-fighting proposals including 20 percent tariff cuts for finished manufactured goods for six months, but few members believe the package stands much chance of being adopted by the council of ministers.

## Siemens' Net Soars by 73% During Year

MUNICH, Jan. 26 (AP-DJ).—Siemens AG, the electrical equipment and electronics producer, reported today that its consolidated net profit was 411 million marks, up from 238 million in 1971. Siemens said it was proposing a dividend of 8 marks a share, up from 7 DM paid the previous year.

Siemens' supervisory board approved a proposal to raise the value stock capital. One new share will be offered for eight old shares, with the new shares valued at half the current price of the old shares.

Siemens noted that the amount of profit available for distribution for fiscal 1972 rose to 192 million DM from 154 million in 1971.

Higher after-tax profit allowed reserves allocations of 10 million marks to fiscal 1972, up from 7 million DM a year earlier.

The 1972 profit, Siemens said, was equivalent to an earnings-per-share of 2.7 percent, about the same as in fiscal 1969. In fiscal 1970 and 1971 it was lower.

Siemens stressed, however, that its earnings-volume ratio was still not as good as in the early 1960s and that current ratios were not as favorable as in the early 1960s.

Siemens' major international subsidiaries are:

Siemens AG, Munich, Germany

Siemens AG, Munich, Germany

Siemens AG, Munich, Germany

Siemens AG, Munich, Germany

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Siemens AG, Munich, Germany

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Talks Set on Japan Exports

The Japanese trade ministry says that Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg have proposed government-level talks in Tokyo next month on curbing fast-growing Japanese electronic appliance exports. Toshiba, executive vice president of the electronic industries association, says Japan will take a tough stand at any meeting, demanding the three nations show concrete evidence of damage suffered from the inflow of Japanese electronic goods. He adds that the Benelux nations are threatening to invoke safeguards against these exports if negotiations fail.

### BP to Sell More Abu Dhabi Assets

British Petroleum Co. is negotiating to sell more of its assets in the Persian Gulf state of Abu Dhabi. The negotiations are with an enterprise owned 51 percent by the French state-owned Petroles de France, and 24.5 percent by Sunningdale Oil Co. of Canada, and New England Petroleum Corp. of the United States. The area involved is known as the Al Bu Khosha field, an undeveloped oilfield which was formerly part of the offshore concession of Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd., which under a recently announced participation agreement is to be owned by BP, CFP, a Japanese group and Abu Dhabi. The Japanese group acquired its interest in Abu Dhabi Marine Areas from BP in late December.

### U.S. Auto Firms Set Record Output

Spurred by strong sales in recent months, U.S. auto makers plan to build a record 840,000 cars in domestic plants in February. This will be about 12.6 percent ahead of last February, when auto makers scheduled minimal overtime and closed plants to reduce rising dealer inventories. Improved sales have pushed dealer inventories lower this year, especially for such models as General Motors' intermediate-sized cars. To meet this demand, GM plans to assemble several thousand more cars in February than it targeted a few months ago.

### Alien Investors Sell Japan Stocks

Foreign investors sold a net 15.3 billion yen of Japanese stocks on the open market in December. The government says. Officials say foreign investors bought 33 billion yen of Japanese stocks on the open market while selling 103.3 billion yen of stocks during the month. They attributed the net sales to the government's strict controls on acquisition of Japanese securities by foreign investors. The controls took effect in October. In addition, officials said foreign investors in December sold a net 668 million yen of Japanese bonds on the open market.

### In Far-Reaching Policy Decision

## U.S. to Give Arabs Stake in Oil Marketing

By William J. Coughlin  
BEIRUT, Jan. 26.—A significant and far-reaching decision which could change the shape of the oil industry was disclosed this week when the United States agreed to Arab participation in American marketing companies.

The decision was revealed by State Department official Willis Armstrong, assistant secretary for economic affairs, when he told a Senate hearing that the Nixon administration would welcome investment in the U.S. petroleum industry by Middle East oil-producing nations.

The U.S. agreement was in response to a proposal made last year by Saudi Arabian Petroleum Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani.

Some 15 years ago in London, an American oil executive expressed astonishment and concern that the sheikh of an Arab oil nation was hoping to negotiate an agreement that would give him 30 percent of his country's oil revenues.

"Next thing you know," the American said, "they'll be asking for a 50-50 split."

Big Changes  
Things have come a long way since then. Countries such as Iraq and Libya have nationalized oil companies. Not only have

others obtained as much as 50 percent of oil revenues, but a number of countries recently concluded a participation agreement under which they will own a majority share of the producing companies by 1983.

Behind these changes lies the much-discussed energy crisis, in which the mounting petroleum requirements of the United States, Western Europe and Japan have created a seller's market in oil.

Increasingly, the Arab nations have gained the facilities and the know-how to run the refineries. Now they are ready for the next step, and the green light for it came in Mr. Armstrong's statement before the Senate Interior Committee.

"We see no reason," the official said, "why these companies could not invest their huge oil profits in U.S. business."

\$20 Billion Carrot  
The carrot, of course, is the more than \$20 billion the Arab oil nations are expected to receive in oil payments by 1976.

With U.S. demand for foreign oil mounting, the Nixon administration would like to see the effect on the balance of payments at least partially offset by Arab investment in the United States.

The man shrewd enough to see that carrot—and to know it meant the final step in freeing the Arabs from dependence on foreign companies by allowing them to market their own oil—was Saudi Arabia's Harvard-educated Sheikh Yamani.

He also was smart enough to realize that a moderate approach to the problem which would not scare off the United States was much more likely to get results than the belligerent attitude of such oil nations as Iraq and Libya.

As Sheikh Yamani said in an interview, "If it is as simple as this. We need to market our crude oil. You have a good market for us, especially if you remove all restrictions. You are the biggest market and we are the biggest supplier. That is why I proposed a special privilege for Saudi Arabia in the U.S. market which will guarantee subsequently a continuous flow of our crude to your market."

Sheikh Yamani explained that he does not see the international oil corporations, like Gulf and Shell, disappearing as a result of this development. He believes there is a continuing role for them to play as partners in production with the Arabs.

Clearly, however, access to the domestic American market will give the producing nations a new and far more important role, both politically and economically, than they have had before.

Sheikh Yamani puts it this way: "This will establish a very strong economic tie which ultimately will be reflected in our political relationship."

Thus, the Nixon administration decision revealed this week not only may alter the shape of the oil industry but also could, in the long run, significantly affect U.S. foreign policy in this area.

### Japan Firms Plan U.S. Factory

Marubeni and Shimizu, both of Japan, plan to set up a joint venture in the United States to manufacture textured fabric. Officials say the move is designed to substitute U.S. production for exports in view of a deteriorating Japanese export climate. The new concern, tentatively called Textatex Fabrics, will be owned 20 percent by Marubeni, 30 percent by Shimizu and 50 percent by Marubeni's U.S. subsidiary, Marubeni America Corp. Nihon Keizai Shimbun, an economic newspaper, said in a report on the plan that the new concern will manufacture 500,000 yards of fabric a day for use in coats and other clothing.

### Erap, Mitsubishi Discuss Venture

The French state-controlled oil company Entreprise de Recherches et d'Activités Pétrolières (Erap) is discussing with Mitsubishi Petroleum Development the joint exploration and exploitation of an area off the Iranian coast. Erap says the Iranian national petroleum company will also take part in the project, which would involve a 6,000 square kilometer offshore zone, which Erap is already exploring as a contract agent. There have already been two discoveries in the area, and one is commercially viable, with an estimated annual production potential of up to 3.5 million tons.

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## Oil Companies In U.S. Show Mixed Profits But Standard Indiana Is Up in Quarter, Year

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (NYT).—Earnings results of major U.S. oil companies are showing a mixed pattern.

Standard Oil Co. of Indiana reported higher profits for both the final quarter and the year, while Texaco Inc. announced higher last-quarter earnings but a decline in profit for the entire year, and Shell Oil Co. realized an increase in profit for 1972 but a decline in the final quarter.

Texasco reported net income of \$266.6 million, or 98 cents a share, for the quarter, up from \$245.3 million, or 90 cents a share, in the year-earlier period. Revenues rose to \$2.59 billion from \$2.22 billion.

Texasco's net income for the full year dipped to \$889.04 million, or \$3.27 a share, from \$903.59 million, or \$3.22 a share, a year ago. Estimated net income of Standard Oil of Indiana advanced to \$794.4 million, or \$1.13 a share, in the fourth quarter, from \$69.7 million, or \$1.01 a share, in the year-earlier period.

For all of 1972 the company had a profit of \$747.7 million, or \$3.27 a share, up from \$340.5 million, or \$1.19 a share, last year. Revenues climbed to \$5.4 billion, a 10 percent advance from the preceding year.

Shell Oil's net income fell 9 percent to \$504.6 million, or \$1.19 a share, in the last quarter from \$583.3 million, or \$1.22 a share, in the 1971 quarter.

Profits in the year rose 7 percent to \$200.5 million, or \$3.88 a share, from \$244.5 million, or \$3.63 a share, in 1971.

Avon Products  
Fourth Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions) 355.0 303.6  
Profits (millions) 54.7 50.47  
Per Share 0.85 0.83

Year  
Revenue (millions) 1,005.3 873.2  
Profits (millions) 124.9 109.14  
Per Share 2.16 1.89

Du Pont  
Fourth Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions) 1,143.0 984.0  
Profits (millions) 105.0 95.0  
Per Share 2.14 1.95

Year  
Revenue (millions) 4,366.0 3,848.0  
Profits (millions) 414.0 357.0  
Per Share 8.50 7.33

Inland Steel  
Fourth Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions) 386.7 385.0  
Profits (millions) 16.04 10.7  
Per Share 0.87 0.59

Year  
Revenue (millions) 1,478.1 1,256.7  
Profits (millions) 62.85 44.72  
Per Share 3.43 2.44

Republic Steel  
Fourth Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions) 1,595.7 1,384.8  
Profits (millions) 43.06 0.14  
Per Share 2.66 0.01

Year  
Revenue (millions) 3,220.0 2,940.0  
Profits (millions) 205.0 154.7  
Per Share 3.50 2.29

Union Carbide  
Fourth Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions) 877.0 780.0  
Profits (millions) 50.0 41.0  
Per Share 0.94 0.67

Year  
Revenue (millions) 3,284.0 3,038.0  
Profits (millions) 205.0 153.0  
Per Share 3.38 2.53

One Dollar—  
LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Jan. 26, 1973	Today	Previous
Ster. 16 per cent	2.3654	2.3682	
Sw. 16 per cent	44.15-17	44.15-17	
Belg. 16 per cent	44.04-07	43.94-98	
Deutsche mark	3.1255-55	3.1255-55	
Danish krona	6.8277-77	6.8295-95	
Escudo	20.70-70	20.70-70	
Fr. fr. 16 per cent	5.055-05	5.0525-0545	
Guilder	3.2625-25	3.2600-00	
Irish pound	4.25-25	4.25-25	
Lira (A)	808-814	821-828	
Lira (B)	804-810	816-824	
Mark	36.00-00	36.00-00	
Scandinavian	22.01-01	22.02-04	
Sw. krona	4.7035-00	4.7235-00	
Sw. franc	2.6755-55	2.6825-25	
Yen	361.70-70	361.70-302.15	

A: Free; B: Commercial

## INFLATION AND INCOME 15%

ASL (INTERNATIONAL LUX.) S.A. - Luxembourg  
Manufacturing chemicals Antibiotics/antiallergic cosmetics  
January, 1973.

"Dear Investor,  
The remarkable progress which the Companies ASL have made in recent years has continued and indeed, continued at an accelerated rate. Many new manufacturing lines in many countries are asking for our financial and technical assistance. We have a large program of expansion and we are keeping busy with a very low level through continuous hard work and extensive travel.

We need more capital amounting to some millions of dollars. We invite you to invest some of your savings with us. Your investment can be a minimum of five hundred dollars and a maximum of several hundred thousands. It does not have to be in dollars as local currencies are accepted.

We specialize in mergers with pharmaceutical and agricultural feed stuff companies all over the world. Through this system, we help the local national companies, the native people and we all make money. Our production is antibiotics and antibiotics for human and veterinary use. Our top specialty is antibiotic feed grade for the production of meat in 90 days.

We need more capital and we invite you to contact us if you are interested in purchasing bonds. Our bonds have the following advantages:

1. A guaranteed 15% income for the first year and 16% for the second year. After two years you can convert them to shares.

2. The income is paid monthly in any desired currency and can be sent anywhere in the world.

3. The ASL-BOND may be cashed in at any time and you will receive back the full amount of your original investment.

4. The income you receive from your ASL-BOND will be tax free. Local governments are exempting the taxes for our Company investments, as these are hard currency.

5. The cost of living index rose 8.8 minimum during the last twelve months all over the world. (The Financial Times Survey, December, 1972.)

6. Taking this survey into consideration our ASL-BONDS are not offering mislending high income, as you have to consider 7% less inflation rate. The ASL-BOND gives you a high income and increasing prices according to the local cost of living index. It is legally permitted.

7. So it is not as high as it looks! You receive a high income and we make money too. The truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Particulars in many countries! We are negotiating mergers of more factories and the purchase of mercantile ships for the transport of chemicals. Please be kind enough to write us! Thanking you in advance, we remain, Sincerely,

Dr. Paul ROBERT,  
President of ASL (INTERNATIONAL) S.A.  
For prompt delivery and answers write:  
ASL A.G./Inc. - Manufacturing Chemists  
73 BAARGSTRASSE, 6300 ZUG/SWITZERLAND.

## Economic Worries Cited Wall St. Prices Slump But Rally Near Close

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (NYT).—A turbulent stock market produced heavy selling in glamour issues today and a final-hour rally that sharply reduced earlier losses in the Dow Jones Industrial average.

The blue-chip Dow, behind by more than 9 at 1:00 p.m., ultimately found some buying support that brought it back above the 1,000 mark that carries considerable psychological impact on Wall Street.

The average ended with a decline of 1.05 at 1,003.54. It has not closed below 1,000 since mid-November.

For the full week, however, the Dow dropped a total of 22.65. On Wednesday, it plummeted 14.07—the biggest loss in nearly 18 months—over continuing Phase 3 fears, inflation worries and fresh uncertainties on the world monetary front.

On adverse factor that day was the report that the U.S. trade deficit for 1972 soared to a record \$6.44 billion.

Stock exchanges were closed yesterday in observance of the national day of mourning for former President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange rose today to 21.13 million shares from Wednesday's 20.87 million share.

Short-covering activity by traders helped to develop the late rally today. The Dow industrials finished 43 below their record closing of 1,051.70 on Jan. 11—the day President Nixon unveiled his Phase 3 economic program.

Automatic Data Processing, the volume leader, also ranked as the day's most-talked-about loser. It plummeted 11 7/8 points to 75, after dropping 5 3/8 on Wednesday, despite a report of higher earnings issued earlier this week.

Analysts said the whopping decline in Automatic Data reflected general market nervousness over glamour stocks with high price-earnings ratios—a factor that makes them vulnerable to possible sharp corrections whenever sizable selling pressure appears.

Automatic Data, traded at less than \$1 a share in 1965, adjusted for splits. The company, engaged in the computer service industry, prepares payroll data and also provides data processing for the brokerage and accounting industries.

Focusing attention on glamour stocks with high earnings multiples was an article in today's edition of The Wall Street Journal quoting one analyst as saying that some issues "have been bid up to dangerously high levels."

Losses among the stocks he cited were Procter & Gamble, down 5 1/8 to 111 1/2; International Flavors and Fragrances, 8 to 81 1/2; Eastman Kodak, 1 3/4 to 142 7/8; and Minnesota Mining, 1 3/4 to 55.

However, some of the glamour mentioned by name actually finished higher. Examples were Xerox, up 3 1/2 to 156; International Business Machines, up 1 3/4 to 437 3/4; and Merck, up 1 1/2 to 95 1/2.

Thousands of pounds were wiped off share values in panic scenes of selling that brought The Financial Times index of 30 industrials down 14.3 points, a drop that was surpassed by Monday's 15-point plunge.

Dealers said much of today's selling was forced upon speculators needing to cover bank-borrowing commitments.

A brief rally toward the close carried the index back up to a 12.7-point decline at 483.1. This was the lowest level for the index since December 1971 and meant a fall of 121 points over the past seven trading days.

The sharp decline began on Thursday last week following the government's announcement of its intention to curb incomes and prices, including profit margins, over the next three years or longer.

Luxembourg, Jan. 26 (AP).—The Luxembourg government is freezing the prices of certain foodstuffs, household products and construction material until March this year in a move against inflation. The freeze affects 24 foodstuffs.

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You can find the top performers and other vital facts in our MUTUAL FUND PERFORMANCE SURVEY.

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There is a company with shares recently near \$13 which may soon be able to start replacing several hundred highly important machines in a strategic branch of the photographic industry. Each new-generation machine which this company is hoping to deliver could mean an extra \$1 a share in pre-tax earnings. If anticipated developments occur, the ensuing explosion in sales and earnings could ignite the kind of stock-market advance which professional speculators dream about.

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## How well should you expect a \$5,000 to \$50,000 portfolio to grow under investment management?

Whether you're investing in common stocks for retirement income, children's education or freedom from financial worry, you want your capital working continually to achieve these goals. Yet, perhaps for reasons beyond your control, you may find that it is not growing as well as you expect it to.



## Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP)		81c		81c		81c		81c	
The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which securities could have been bought or sold (value plus sales charge) Friday.		81c		81c		81c		81c	
AGE Fund	6.11 6.32	81c		81c		81c		81c	
Adelphi	10.13 10.22	81c		81c		81c		81c	
Admiral	9.79 9.94	81c		81c		81c		81c	
Admiral Fd	12.19 12.31	81c		81c		81c		81c	
Albion	15.23 16.26	81c		81c		81c		81c	
Albion Fd	16.17 16.21	81c		81c		81c		81c	
Albion Fd	15.23 16.26	81c		81c		81c		81c	
Am Adv	11.06 12.07	81c		81c		81c		81c	
Am Adv	11.06 12.07	81c		81c		81c		81c	
Am Adv	11.06 12.07	81c		81c		81c		81c	
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550	Lob	Co A	\$ 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> + 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1307	Hollinger	\$ 45	41 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	44 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13
1100	Lob	Co B	\$ 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> + 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	232	Int Mogul	\$ 13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13
						1313	Kong	\$ 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13

400 Met Stores	\$ 25	25	25	767 Madeline	429	400	4.0	+20
8255 Moore	\$ 50%	50%	50%+	3810 Mahgmi	\$ 38	37 1/2	37 1/2	-1
210 Morse A	\$ 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2+	1870 Newcont	575	550	575	

10077 Norand	440	450	445	+ 1/2
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5615 QSF Ind	111	113	113	0
5435 Oshawa	111	111	111	0
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5257 Slater Sh	123	123	123	0
5170 S. West	121	121	121	0
5212 Stelio	353	353	353	0
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1112 Tencro	60	60	60	0
1100 Thom Nes	140	140	140	0
3197 Tm Ctl	323	323	323	0
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1186 Un Carbld	18	17	18	0
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15078 Shetrin	170	170	170	0
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22000 Uap Can	272	272	272	0
102 Walco	20	20	20	0
3000 X Bear	383	375	375	- 5

Oil & Gas				
9650 Alminex	700	685	670	+ 10
700 A. Guelph	P	10	16	0
432 Cardoil Oil	S	12	12	0
2650 Cardoil D	S	12	12	0
3000 Franna	S	10	10	0
4929 GJ. COILS	P	960	963	- 10
4929 GJ. COILS	P	960	963	- 10
4510 nat Petls	R	88	86	- 2
1865 Pan Pet	S	164	16	16
1900 Petrol Occan	S	12	12	0
5000 Petrol	S	130	143	16
1900 Petrol	S	12	12	0
5000 Sibbens	S	146	174	1
16400 Spooner	70	66	70	0
1900 Sundate	A	800	800	0
830 Voyager	P	713	715	0
Total sales	5473.78	shares		

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2000 Can Bank	12	12	12	0
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2100 Cdn Ind Inf Pow	12	12	12	0
2000 Can Bank	12	12	12	0
662 Can Bath	18	18	18	0
2000 Cdn Bridge	12	12	12	0
2000 Cdn Glass	12	12	12	0
7720 Dm Text	10	10	10	0
740 Dm Text	10	10	10	0
675 G&Z Mech	5	5	5	0
300 Imasco	2	2	2	0
950 Lath F'n	12	12	12	0
1800 Power C	12	12	12	0
1762 Power Co	12	12	12	0
650 Power Co	12	12	12	0
Deir S	12	12	12	0
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7720 Dm Text	10	10	10	0
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5160 Pershing A	214	215	215	0
1217 Petrolina	201	202	202	0
880 Reed C				

Sell Howell	Mar 23/91	Simmons pr	Bath Ind	225,432	219%	—	3a
Brant Air	Huyck Co	Snarmon	Coast Gas	285,430	281%	—	3b
Brunkw	Interst Sr	Skyline Cp	Am Tel&Tel	234,000	531%	+	1a
Brunkw	Interst Sr	Skyline Cp	Am Tel&Tel	234,000	531%	+	1a

Amco Inc	Joy Mfg	Sunbeam	Am Airlin	153,200	17 1/2	
CIT Financ	Kawec Bori	Textron	EastnAirl	145,500	17 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Cumt Pea	Kidde Cr	Texin 2.08pf	Exxon Cp	142,700	93 1/4	+ 3 1/2

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(w) Convert. Pd. Int. B. Certs.	312.78	(d) Rentinvest	BP10
(x) Convert. Bond Pd. N.V.	510.30	(w) Roosevelt Fund.	\$
(r) Convert. Sec. N.V.	\$788.00		
(d) Convert. Invest. Bonds			

(d) C.S. Funds-Invt's.....	SP152.96	(d) C.S. Funds-Invt's.....	SP152.96
(d) C.S. Funds-Invt's.....	SP112.25	(d) Global Fund.....	SP112.25
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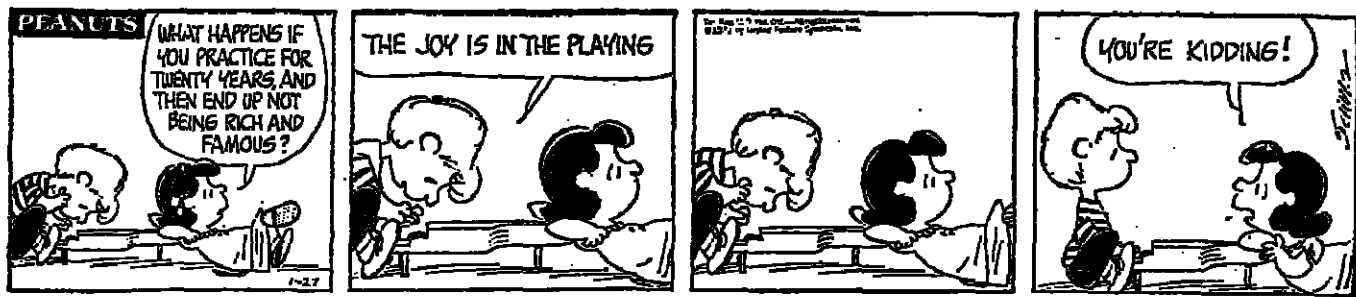


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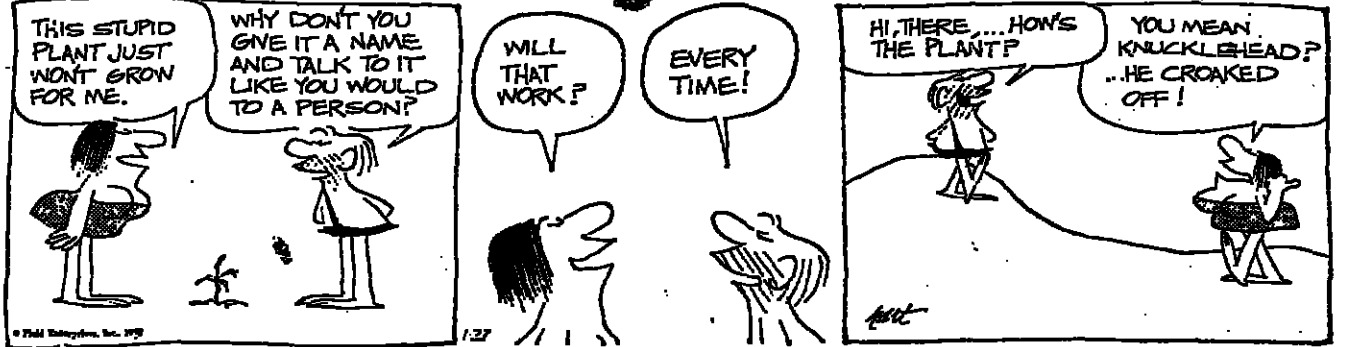
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# PEANUTS



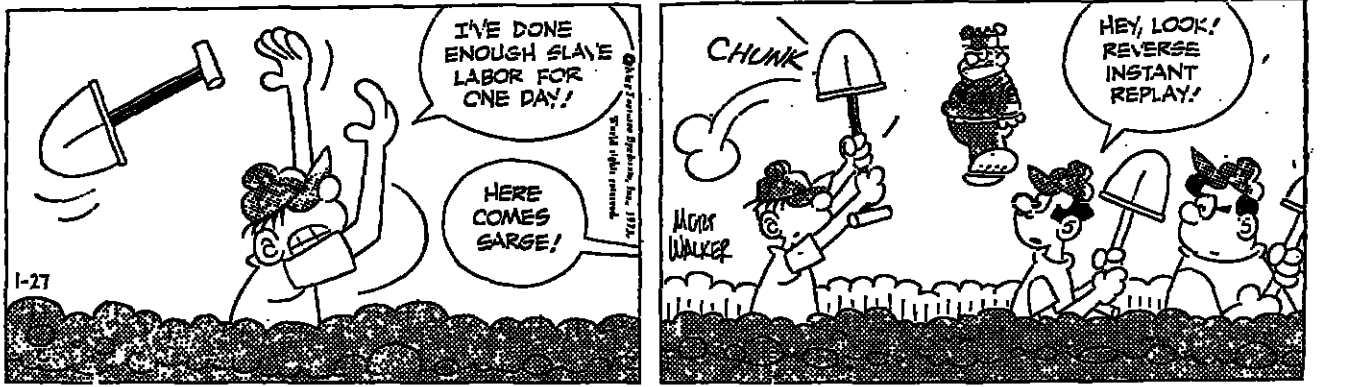
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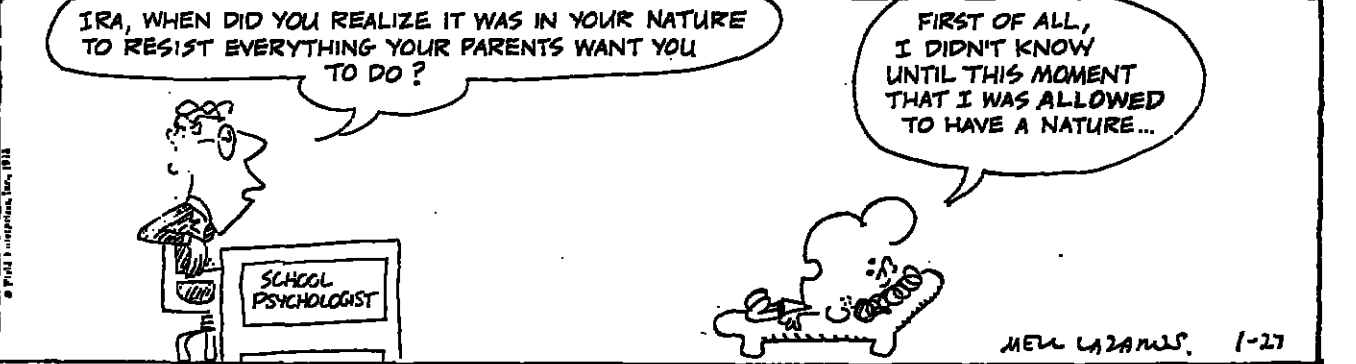
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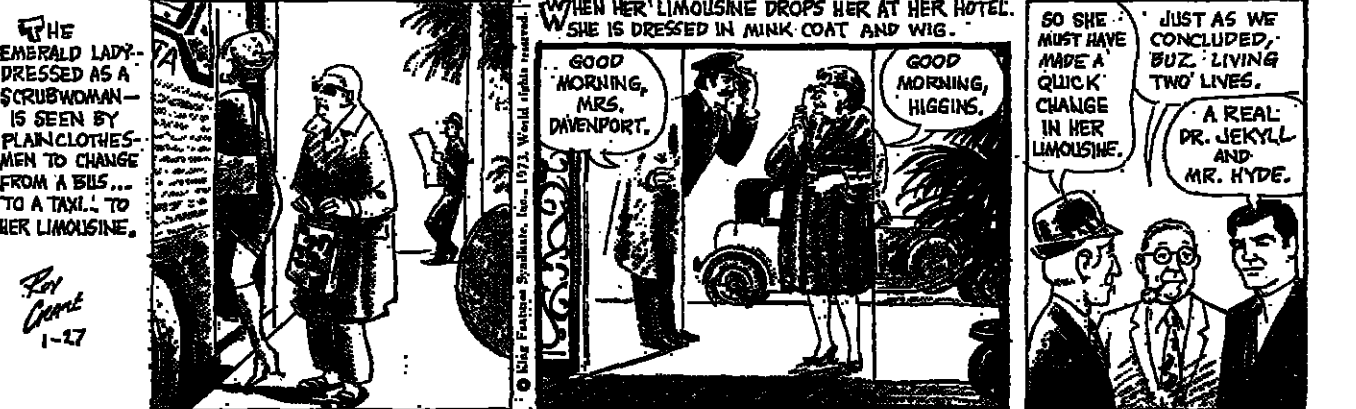
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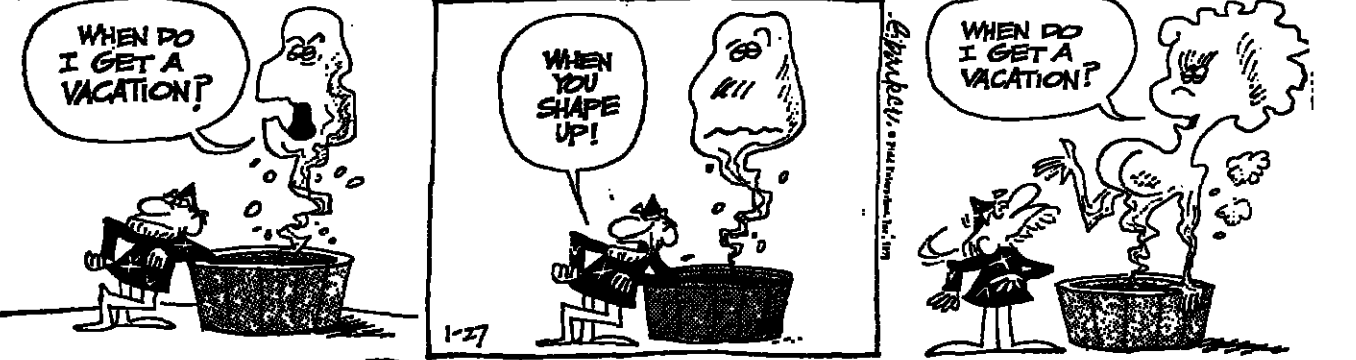
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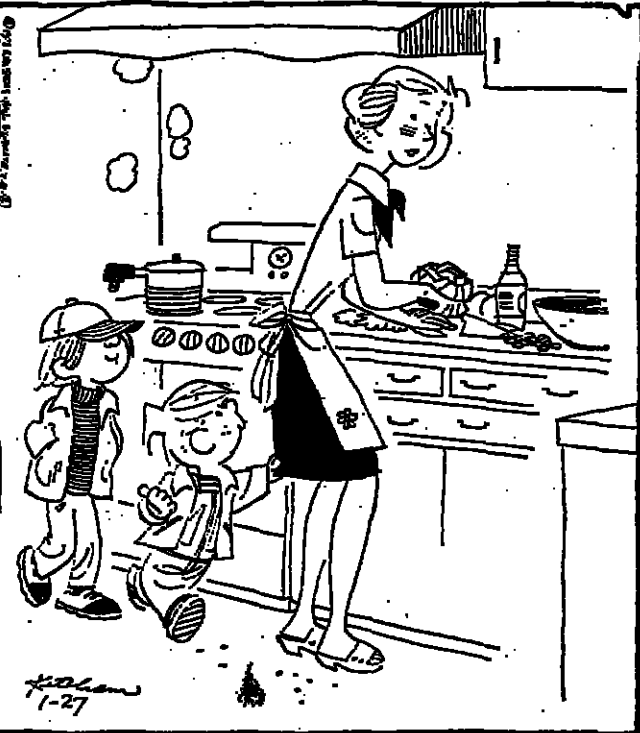
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## BLONDIE



## DENNIS THE MENACE



"CAN DEWEY STAY FOR SUPPER? HE PROMISED TO CLEAN UP EVERYTHING I DON'T EAT!"

# JUMBLE®—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



(Answers Monday)

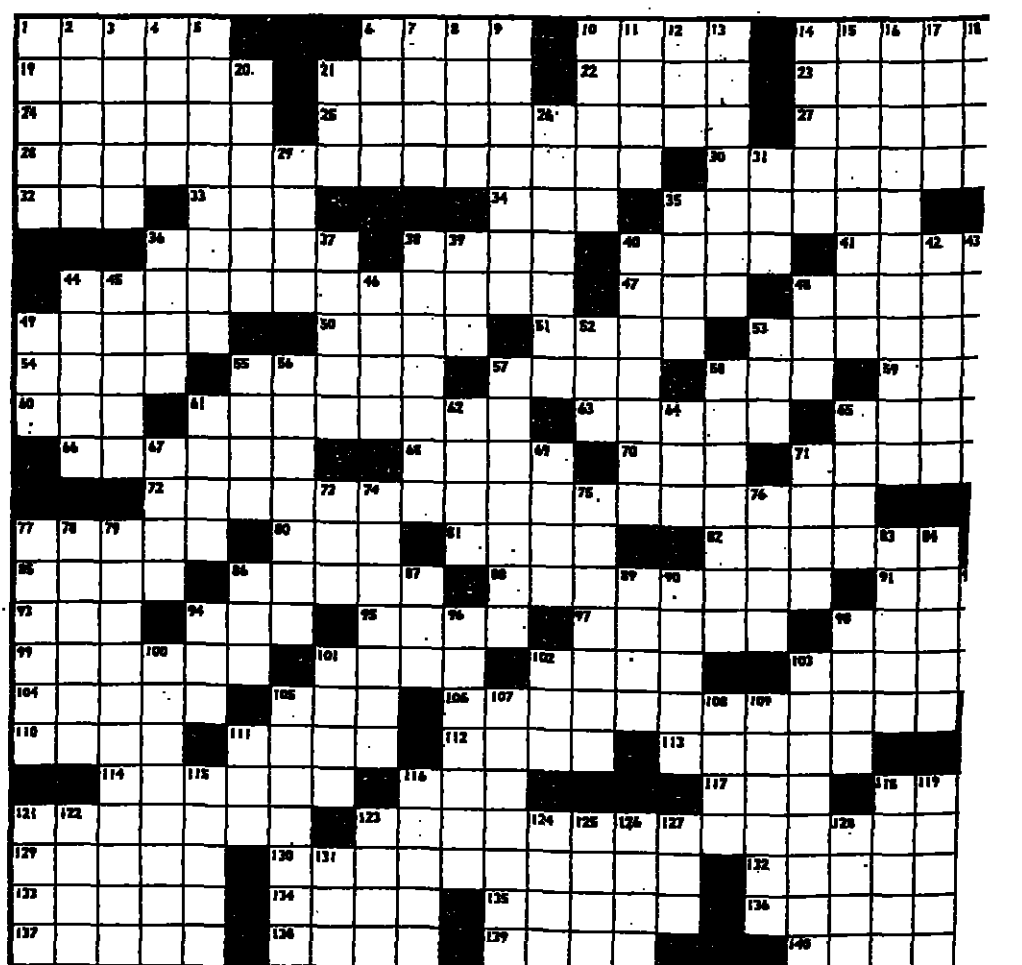
Yesterday's Jumble: MINCE SUEDE PIGEON FACTOR

Answer: That was one way to do it—MINCE

## CROSSWORD, PUZZLE

Edited by  
WILL WENF

### NAMING NAMES—By Tanaquil Le Clerq

[illegible]

DOWN		DOWN	
15 Taragons	42 Presider		
16 Wellington	43 Certain crime		
17 Vole plate	44 Lone Ranger		
18 Gaede	sidekick		
19 Resuscitate name	45 Lake Indian		
20 Undergarment	46 Ant home		
22 Did a baton	48 "—Ballade		
29 Absend	49 No, in Milan		
30 Musical article	52 French possess		
33 Instrument for	53 Golf score		
Orpheus	54 Dies		
36 Warm-sea fish	56 Admawer		
37 Grand Old ezeals	57 Revals, old		
38 Indian Ocean	style		
39 Soldiers	58 Most sordid		
40 Ill-starred ship	61 N. Z. bird		
	63 Southern far		

DOWN		DOWN	
64 Epoch	Kind of levrier	56 Abet's parties	57 Denier
65 Dr. de France	Kind of French	58 Abet's parties	59 Denier
66 Penna. city	Kind of French	60 Abet's parties	61 Denier
71 "— and	Kind of French	62 Abet's parties	63 Denier
72 "— and	Kind of French	64 Abet's parties	65 Denier
73 Silver of France	Kind of French	66 Abet's parties	67 Denier
74 "— for a	Kind of French	68 Abet's parties	69 Denier
75 "— change"	Kind of French	70 Abet's parties	71 Denier
76 Legendary Irish king	Kind of French	72 Abet's parties	73 Denier
77 Spell	Kind of French	74 Abet's parties	75 Denier
78 Scottish city	Kind of French	76 Abet's parties	77 Denier
79 Von Rirrhafen	Kind of French	78 Abet's parties	79 Denier
80 Kind of protest	Kind of French	80 Abet's parties	81 Denier
81 Nasal speech	Kind of French	82 Abet's parties	83 Denier

DOWN

115 German girl  
names

116 Lend — (1)

118 Music makes  
for short

119 "I want to be  
—"

120 Exams

121 Want

122 — Father, a  
astrologer

123 Sea bird

124 ANGER

125 Biblical oasis

126 Small dog

127 Lao —

128 Silk thread

129 Scottish expi

## BOOKS

## UNDERSTANDING THE NEW BLACK POETRY

### *Black Speech and Black Music as Poetic References*

*By Stephen Henderson. 395 pps. Morrow. \$9.95.*

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

There is no easier way to heat up a literary discussion than to get on to the subject of the right of a white critic to deal with a work of art by a black. It's a right that a number of black artists simply deny whites. It's an attitude that is an aesthetic offshoot of the black power movement. Good intentions don't count. Stephen Henderson, editor of the anthology of black poetry, comes down as hard on Allen Tate for his "patronizing" introduction to Melvin Tolson's "Libretto for the Republic of Liberia" as he does on Louis Simpson, whom he quotes as writing about Wendell Brooks that "if being a Negro is the only subject, then the writing is not interesting." Some white critics, Richard Gilman among them, have agreed with their black colleagues, but most of them have not. The standard response on the part of the whites is to argue by analogy: Does that mean, they ask, that a heterosexual critic cannot review a book about homosexuality or a male critic about women's life or that someone who has not lived in the German death camps is incapable of dealing with a play about concentration camps? Nonsense, they say. A common humanity unites all men and the critic's imaginative sympathy makes up for any deficiency in his experience.

No, says the other side. Common humanity has no right to do with it. Black experience is so singular, is of such long duration and is so ingrained in the bone and sinew of black life, that no mere empathy can qualify a white man to stand in judgment of it. Besides, every white man is a natural adversary of the content of the work he is asked to criticize.

Mr. Henderson, who teaches at Howard University, does not go so far as to outlaw white critics, but that is the burden of his argument in this collection. He analyzes the new black poetry, with its roots in black speech, black music and black life patterns, in such a way as to leave the white critic definitely on the sidelines. His argument is not quite new. It can be seen in broad outline in "Natural Forces," edited by Ted Willems and Ted Wicherly, even in Arna Bonner's "Negroes and Negro Poetry" (not the same as "Poetry of the Negro," which he put together with Langston Hughes). But Mr. Henderson goes into the matter more deeply than the editors of the other books.

What he says about the nature and vigor of black poetry today is evident to anyone who has read the literature of the 1960s and sat in on the readings. In contrast to a great deal of poetry written by whites, black poetry today is turned outward. It is addressed to other blacks. It is not the work of a man murmuring to himself or to close friends. Black poetry is for its people. It is purposeful and utilitarian. It is designed to cry

have, to fire up the spirits, to put an edge to hate, to move its readers, forget the injustice they have lived under.

Perhaps the most spectacular aspect of the black poetry scene is the close relationship of poet and platform, of audience and reader. Those who were present at the (Lithuanian Center last summer felt the sense of common, the identification writer and listener, the shared excitement that made the poet and everyone in it alive and even had the ushers snapping the fingers to the beat of the lines.

Mr. Henderson formally treats under the poetry of the black poets the "theatre," "strut," and what he calls "saturation." By theme he means content, structure its technical aspects, saturation (a misty term) means the quality of blackness, "fidelity to the observed and the truth of the Black Experience."

The discussion on language defects in the rhetorical device used in black poetry, into the way certain words ("roll," "soul") carry a freight of meaning not entirely available to those outside the community. Into the way hyperbole is employed and exploited. It is a meaty and informative analysis as is the one on music and black poetry, even though it is not as good as a whole way with him. That black poets have been inspired by the musicians is obvious from the way instrumentalists and single figure in the poems. Their names are cited, the effects of their music remembered and apostrophized. They are used as metaphors frequently and to as many purposes as nature is by white poets. Blues and ballads have been put to purely literary uses and every sound of the music, the editors say, has been worked into the lines.

The poets and poems he has chosen serve his thesis well. The language in them is colloquial, nonliterary with its own devices, idioms, phrases. A great number suggest their own music: Huddie Ledbetter's "Janie," Langston Hughes's "Song for a Banjo Player," Carl Rakover's "Rite, to Kulu S. Karam." Not all the poets are narrowly contemporary. He included a sampling from P. A. Laurence Dunbar, Jean Toon Sterling Brown, Claude McKay. But the largest division in the book is devoted to the later poets, James A. Emanuel, N. Giovanni, Conrad Kent Rin Mari Evans, Larry Neal, Don Lee among many others. E. Brown's "Rap's Poem" is stunner.

Mr. Henderson's book is soothingly slick. It's argument and polemic are so good it provides an added intellectual dividend to a collection that is plenty of snap and bite on its own.

Thomas Lask is a staff reviewer at The New York Times.

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Art Buchwald

MARY BLUME

## Work on the Railroad

THE Long Island Rail Road is temporarily back in operation. But it is predicted that once a labor settlement is reached, fares will have to be raised. This will cause fewer people to take the train, which will drive up costs, etc.



Buchwald

What can be done to make the Long Island and all commuter trains and buses profitable? How can the United States get people to give up their automobiles and use mass transportation?

A solution to the problem has been worked out by Xavier Greyhound, an economist with Rolling Stock magazine.

Greyhound says: "The trouble with mass transportation is that no one is taking advantage of the American work ethic. The majority of Americans feel very guilty when they aren't working."

"That's true," I said. "Where do you find the most idle people in this country?"

"On buses and trains," I said. "Correct. On a bus or a train there just doesn't seem to be enough work for a person to do." Greyhound said: "Therefore the United States is wasting one of its greatest sources of manpower. Millions of people are spending millions of hours on our transportation systems doing nothing."

"You have a plan for them?" I asked.

"Yes. What we must do is put these passengers to work. Make them fill their time with useful work which will give them pride and satisfaction, as well as pay them extra money to pay for fare increases."

"How can you do it?"

Peter Brook Wins

W. German Prize

HAMBURG, West Germany, Jan. 26 (AP)—The West German FVS Foundation's Shakespeare Prize was awarded British author and director Peter Brook this year.

The foundation said the prize, worth 25,000 marks (\$7,800), was awarded Mr. Brook because of the incentives he gave Britain's neighboring countries.

"As each person boards a bus or train, he will be handed parts of a television or radio set. He will be expected to assemble the set by the time he reaches his destination."

"What a boon to the gross national product."

"The train conductor or bus driver will act as foreman making sure the set is assembled correctly and passes inspection."

"What a blow to the Japanese electronics industry," I said.

"Each passenger will be paid by piecework. Those who live far out on the island, could put together two or three sets before they hit Pennsylvania Station. Those who live closer will have to content themselves with assembling one, though they will be entitled to overtime in the event the train is late."

"The Common Market is doomed," I said.

"Once the passengers become more proficient we could have them put together cameras, tape recorders and pocket calculators. The Long Island Rail Road could become the longest assembly line in the world."

"Fantastic," I said. "People would be fighting to take trains and buses. What about passengers who have to stand up?"

"They would be in charge of installing the vertical hold on the television sets," Greyhound said. "To make sure that no one goes off, each bus line and railroad would have a quota. They would be expected to produce so many sets a day. If they didn't, their bus or train service would be cut off until the passengers agreed to up their production figures."

"This would certainly put the railroads in the black," I said.

"More importantly, it will give the people a pride in riding the rail again. For years, the glamour and fun of trains has been missing. But as soon as you give a passenger some useful work to do with his hands, he'll become a decent member of society."

## ITT Acquires Putnams

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (Reuters). International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. said it signed a letter of intent to acquire G.P. Putnams & Sons, a publishing company, for about 303.25 shares of ITT stock.

## Continental Threat to the English Sunday

LONDON (RE)—Britain's entry into the Common Market has been greeted by an official fanfare to Europe, with activities ranging from ballet to football, and an art show at which Britain was represented by a horse painting by Stubbs.

In the atmosphere of general good will, a newspaper gardening correspondent has even tried to say something nice about foreign gardens: "Every time I drive through France I am impressed by the use of the frugal French make of their walls."

But there have been reservations as well. Will the insipid golden delicious apple take over from the crunchy native Cox's orange pippin? Will the disgusting European habit of eating larks and thrushes spread to Albion's shores (a letter to the Times notes "a growing trade of pickled songbirds to Britain")?

And will the English Sunday—that calm Sunday that goes on and on—the post-flacker called it—be corrupted by continental pleasure seekers?

One doesn't know who'll protect the Cox's and the songbirds, but there is a group urgently devoted to keeping the English Sunday English. It is the Lord's Day Observance Society, and on Feb. 8 it will be 142 years old. The group has offices on Fleet Street with, in its ground-floor window, a stern reminder: "The attitude of a nation—whether in its laws or in fact—can be seen from its attitude to the Lord's Day. KEEP IT HOLY."

## A Fear

"We are very much afraid of the European Sunday," says the group's general secretary, H.J.W. Legerton, a gently zealous chartered accountant who has worked full time for the Lord's Day for 38 years. "The general turning of Sunday into a day of amusement and trading is what we're afraid of."

The Common Market, says Mr. Legerton, is being used as a pretext for relaxing England's strict Sunday laws: A bill allowing Sunday trading has been passed and this year the Motor Show was for the first time opened on Sunday. In both cases the Common Market assumes the habit of foreign tourists and clients were involved. Reform in the strict Sunday drinking laws are now being considered and the Home Office has asked the Lord's Day Observance Society to submit its views. No need to ask what they are.

The group's activities are nationwide. According to one of the many pamphlets it gives out, recommended Sunday activities are attending church, Sunday school or Bible class and visiting the sick. Activities to be avoided include "work that can be done on a weekday, all shopping and needless travel such as car, coach and rail trips, and amusements and pastimes which are not worthy of God's Holy Day, including many things which are broadcast by radio and television."

The group opposes Sunday as a pampered life called "It's Not Cricket" suggests, and despite its location in the heart of the newspaper trade it is bravely against Sunday newspapers: "The very introduction of a Sunday newspaper into the home means an invasion by the everyday things of news, sport, finance, fashion, police court reports, etc.," says a pamphlet on "The Case Against Sunday Newspapers Put By a Well Known Fleet Street Personality."

"We are," Mr. Legerton summarizes in his soft, firm voice, "very extreme in our views."

The English Sunday—battered by unutterable boredom," said the Czech writer Karel Capek—is not available to Frenchmen used to Sunday football and Spanish used to bullfights. It has also long been full of anomalies that make nonsense of the laws. In 1971 a Conservative MP pointed out that at 9:30 on a Sunday one can buy cigarettes, which are bad for the health, but not bread, which is the staff of life: that at certain hours one may buy partially cooked tripe but

not totally cooked tripe; and that small bits of salami are OK while large bits are not. You can buy cream, but not clotted cream.

"There will always be anomalies," Mr. Legerton says: "the problem is to get local authorities to enforce the law." Jews are currently exempted from Sunday closing rules, but Mr. Legerton would like to see this changed. "If we want to Israel we should have to stop work on Saturday." His argument is that Britain should keep its Sunday despite the flow of non-Christian arrivals: "No one wants to be intolerant or unreasonable and yet I think they should be reasonable and respect our ways."

"Our argument with regard to the Common Market is that we in Britain have our own way of life, and that includes the way we have kept Sunday, and we don't see why we should change."

The Lord's Day Observance Society, which receives non-denominational support from all over Britain, was founded in 1831 by the Rev. Daniel Wilson, vicar of Islington and later bishop of Calcutta. Among its first losing battles was an attempt to prevent passenger trains on Sundays, a defeat that has led to what the group's history calls the "fabled cheap excursions" of today. In its second 25 years, it lost a battle to have the Crystal Palace closed on Sundays, and towards the end of the century, it failed to block the 1896 Sunday Opening of Museums bill.

There were some brief triumphs after World War I—cinemas on Sunday and Sunday games banned in most areas and the BBC refused to allow music-hall items on Sunday—but World War II brought "an almost irresistible flood of Sunday desecration." Recently, even the Church of England's Board for Social Responsibility came out for a brighter Sunday and last year a group of clergymen played Sunday football. The summer's Wimbledon finals took place on a Sunday because of the weather, and the Court of Appeal sat on a Sunday. No wonder a recent article in the Lord's Day quarterly magazine was called "Growing Crisis."

## Royal Family

Even the royal family has let the side down. As everyone knows, Prince Philip has played polo on Sundays—"Prince Philip is one of those fellows who go on to matter what people say," says Mr. Legerton—and the queen has, regrettably, watched him.

There would seem to be reason to be pessimistic, but Mr. Legerton is not. "I've never been optimistic," he explains. "We are in as a mission. We believe as a mission our job is to testify and leave the rest to God. We are not despondent, we believe in our work."

There are hopeful signs too. New sympathizers, though not for religious reasons, can range from anti-Common Marketers, people who resent foreign immigrants for not being British and that large group of tired people who want a peaceful, if not a godly, Sunday along the lines written by Addison: "Sunday clears away the rust of the whole week."

"They value a quiet Sunday, they value the quiet of the Sunday which is involved in keeping the Sabbath day holy," Mr. Legerton says. People like this will, along with the Lord's Day, oppose new Sunday activities such as Rugby League football matches and automobile racing.

The English Sunday, Mr. Legerton claims, has qualities that might attract, rather than repel, foreign visitors: "People come from the Continent and say how quiet and restful it is." As for the critics, each to his own taste. "What a horrible Sunday it is there," a restless Sunday.

## PEOPLE: A Case of Confusion About Citizenship

Much to his surprise, Robert Difrancia, 23, found out two years ago that he wasn't a U.S. citizen.

Army. A voting registrar and the New York City police department, Difrancia, born in Italy and brought up in Brooklyn, served two years in the Army, registered to vote in the 1968 election and became a policeman in 1970 before learning that he was an alien. He lost his job on the police force and is now waging a battle in the courts to get it back.

Difrancia says he thought he was an American citizen because his father was native-born. But the elder Difrancia returned to Italy when he was 10, married there and moved his family back to Brooklyn when Robert was 1. Immigration officials, checking out the fine print, ruled that the elder Difrancia had been out of the country too long to pass his citizenship status to his son.

Difrancia, working as a truck driver, has filed an unsuccessful suit in the New York Supreme Court and is now looking to the U.S. Supreme Court for a favorable ruling.

Comedian Bernard Manning found an understanding judge when he went to court on a speeding violation in Surrey, England. The judge decided that taking away Manning's license would be a hardship because then Manning would either have to sell his new Rolls-Royce or hire a chauffeur. After Manning pleaded guilty to the charge, his lawyer asked for clemency: "He has recently bought a Rolls-Royce, of which he is very proud. It would cause a great deal of sadness to Manning to have to sell it. The judge agreed not to withdraw Manning's license but fined him £20.

CITED FOR BRAVERY: Act Mike Douglas and assistant T. director Kenneth Swer, by T. director Red Cross for saving the life of stunt man Dick Butler. The three won the TV series "Streets of San Francisco." On Nov. 21, Butler was accidentally hit by a passing boat in San Francisco Bay, and his co-workers jumped into the bay and rescued the injured actor alive until rescue boat arrived. Butler, who was hospitalized with head, chest and leg injuries, has recovered.

license since he was not driving a car. The police cited a stalled reading: "The driver of the vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury or damage shall give his name, address, an driver's license to police." He was finally released without charge. The cost to the railroad was Roy's late train, which caused the delay of three other trains.

—S. JUSTICE

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